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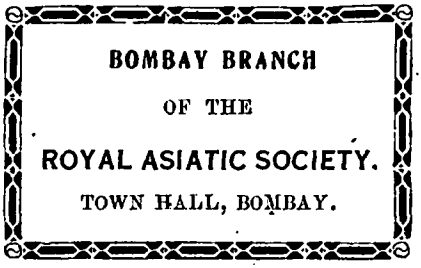

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS

BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, ETC.

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TO

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, Esq.

D.C.L., F.R.S.

AS A TOKEN OF PLEASANT DAYS SPENT WITH HIM IN

DIGGING FOR ANCIENT COINS,

ON FARLEY HEATH, NEAR GUILDFORD,

THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED BY HIS FRIEND,

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN.

PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH there are few persons who have not, at some period of their lives, possessed old coins, the number of those who have attentively regarded them, or who are aware of the amount of information and amusement to be derived from their study, is very limited. To such the following pages are addressed, and not to the practised numismatist, who will perceive that, as an epitome of ancient and modern numismatic history, it is necessarily brief and general, though, at the same time, sufficiently comprehensive to afford an idea of the great number and variety of a class of monuments, which, as works of art alone, and independent of their historical value, have no parallel.

With this intimation it will only be necessary to append a list of works, in which more detailed information may be obtained by those whom the perusal of the following pages may tempt to enter on the study.

Doctrina Numorum Veterum, conscripta a Josepho Eckhel. Vindobonæ, 1792. 8 vols. 4to.

Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Imperial large brass Medals. 4to. Bedford, 1834. *(Printed for private distribution only.)* By Capt. Wm. Henry Smyth, R. N., F. R. S., etc.

A descriptive Catalogue of rare and unedited Roman Coins from the earliest period to the taking of Rome under Constantine Paleologus. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1834. By John Yonge Akerman, F. S. A.

Numismatic Illustrations of the narrative portions of the New Testament. 8vo. London, 1846. By John Yonge Akerman, F. S. A.

Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, described and illustrated. 8vo. London, 1844. By John Yonge Akerman, F. S. A.

Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described. Containing the Coins of Hispania, Gallia, and Britannia. 8vo. London, 1846. By John Yonge Akerman.

Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its dependencies. 3 vols. 4to. London, 1840. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding.

The Silver Coins of England, arranged and described, etc. 8vo. London, 1841. By Edward Hawkins, F. R. S., F. S. A., etc.

An Essay toward an Historical Account of Irish Coins and of the currency of foreign monies in Ireland. 4to. Dublin, 1810. By James Simon of Dublin, Merchant.

A View of the Coinage of Ireland, from the Invasion of the Danes to the reign of George IV., etc. 4to. Cork, 1839. By John Lindsay.

A View of the Coinage of Scotland, etc. 4to. Cork, 1845. By John Lindsay.

A Numismatic Manual. 8vo. London, 1840. By John Yonge Akerman, F. S. A.

Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum. London. 4to. 1826. Edited by Edward Hawkins.

Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage. London. 4to. 1830.

Numismatique du Moyen Age considérée sur le rapport du type, etc. Paris. 8vo. 2 vols., and an Atlas of Plates. Par Joachim Lelewel.

Revue Numismatique, dirigée par E. Cartier et L. de la Saussaye. Blois et Paris. 8vo. 10 vols. *(Still publishing in numbers, six of which appear annually.)*

Zeitschrift für Münz-, Siegel- und Wappenkunde, herausgegeben von Dr. B. Koehne. Berlin, Posen und Bromberg. 7 vols. 8vo. *(Still publishing in numbers.)*

The Numismatic Journal, edited by J. Y. Akerman. London. 8vo. 2 vols.

The Numismatic Chronicle, edited by J. Y. Akerman. London. 8vo. 10 vols. *(Still publishing in quarterly numbers.)*

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES' APARTMENTS,

SOMERSET PLACE,

May 29, 1848.

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Prices of English Coins.

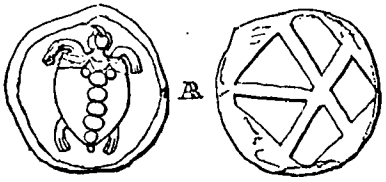
ANCIENT & MODERN COINS,

ETC.

§ 1.

ORIGIN OF COINAGE—ATTRIBUTED TO THE LYDIANS BY HERODOTUS—BY OTHER AUTHORITIES TO PHIDO THE ARGIVE—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLIEST COINAGE—REVIEW OF THE SERIES OF GREEK REGAL COINS.

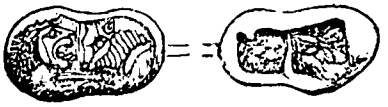
LEAVING the question of the invention of coinage still open to the inquiries and discussions of Archæologists, we can turn to many specimens of considerable antiquity. The statement of Herodotus, that the Lydians first coined money of gold and silver, and traded in retail*, is certainly not negatived by the record of the Arundelian marbles, which tell us that Phido the Argive



* Clio, c. 94.

first struck silver coin in the island of Ægina*. These coins exist in considerable numbers; and the rudest and earliest are easily procurable.

The earliest coins of Lydian origin are, like those of the Peloponnesus, stamped on one side only, as in the example here given.



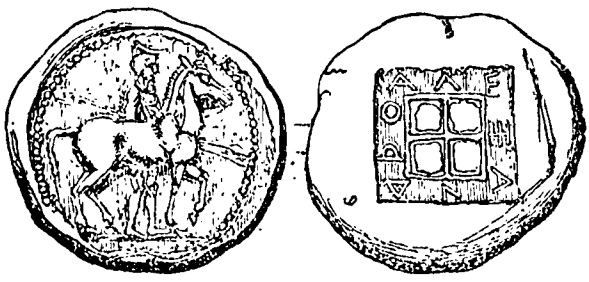
Pieces of this type occur both in gold and silver, and are conjectured to have been minted by Crœsus, king of Lydia†. Although this attribution may be contested by some, these coins are unquestionably to be ranked among the earliest examples of a stamped currency. All this primitive money affords the best evidence of its origin, and clearly shews that the earliest coins were nothing more than pieces of stamped metal, adjusted to certain weights, and bearing the symbol of the state by which they were uttered, these symbols having reference to some object of veneration or of religious worship prevailing in the country in which they were issued. The

* See, also, Ælian, Var. Hist. xii. 10. Strabo, viii. Jul. Pollux. ix. 6.

† See an article by Mr. Borrell, Num. Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 216. They are uniformly found on the site of the ancient Sardis.

rude indentation observable on these early pieces appears to have been succeeded by a hollow square, which, in still later examples, is divided into segments, and these again have occasionally some object delineated within them, as on the later coins of Ægina*. At length an object appears, occupying the whole area formed by the indented square. The very rude and common coins of Athens may be cited as examples of this stage of ancient coinage; although there is some reason for supposing that the archaic style was retained long after the art had advanced considerably in other cities of Greece.

While the earlier pieces remain to perplex those who may attempt their exact chronological arrangement, we have well-authenticated silver coins of Alexander I., king of Macedonia, whose reign extended to the year 454, B. C. Their appropriation appears to be established on safe



* Numismatic Manual, pp. 1 and 2. One of these has a dolphin and AIΓ within the compartments.

grounds; the remains of the indented square and the inscription terminating in O, an archaic form often occurring in the most ancient marbles*, leave no doubt of their being rightly assigned. They represent a man wearing the Macedonian causia, holding in his right hand two javelins and leading a horse. *Rev.*—an indented square divided in the centre into four compartments and the legend, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ.† There are earlier coins of similar type and character, but they are not inscribed, and consequently cannot be assigned to the kings by whom they are supposed to have been minted.

The coins of the succeeding monarchs indicate successive advances in medallic art down to the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, during whose reign there was a most profuse coinage of gold of surpassing beauty, the indented square disappearing after the reign of Amyntas II. They bear on the obverse the laureated head of Apollo; reverse, a figure guiding a biga. The silver has the head of Jupiter: reverse, a naked man on horseback, bearing a palm-branch. Both these types were struck in immense quantities, as the accounts

* Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. vol. ii. p. 83; see also, Chandler, Ins. Ant. p. 37, etc.

† The early coins of Acanthus, Mende, Amphipolis and Maronea, exhibit a similar arrangement of type and legend.

given by Livy and other authors abundantly testify. They were evidently the admiration of all countries, and were imitated by the Gauls and other semi-civilized nations. The gold were commonly called *Philippi*, under which name they are repeatedly mentioned by ancient writers; and Livy, among other notices, relates, that in the year of Rome, 583 (169, B.C.), ambassadors from Pamphylia brought an offering of a crown of gold for the temple of Jupiter wrought from twenty thousand Philippi.*

The coins of Alexander the Great are, for the most part, exceedingly abundant. Many of them were struck in the various cities of Greece and Asia Minor, the first letters of the name or the recognised type of the place of mintage being placed in the field: thus Ace in Palestine has the Phœnician characters, the equivalents of which are 𐤀𐤒. Achaia has the well-known monogram so constantly occurring on the coins of that country. Those struck at Aradus have the acrostolium in the field; Ascalon has ΑΣ; Chios, the sphinx; Corinth, the Pegasus; Ephesus, the bee; Cyme, the vase; Tenedus, the Amazonian axe, etc., etc. The gold are principally of one type; namely, the head of Pallas. *Rev.*—Victory holding a garland and a trident. The subordinate

* Liv. lib. xliv. c. 15. See, also, xxxiv. 52; xxxvii. 59. etc.

symbols are exceedingly numerous. There are also posthumous coins of this renowned prince, some of them struck perhaps immediately after his death: others perhaps in the province of Macedonia, as late as the reign of Caracalla. These bear ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, i.e. *the Community of the Macedonians*, and, though of a late period, are exceedingly interesting, from the circumstance of their evidently bearing what was then regarded as a faithful portrait of Alexander. Some have records of the games held in his honour (ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ); others represent him taming Bucephalus, or riding on the animal at full speed. The example of a tetradrachm of this prince here engraved, bears the head of Hercules in the lion's skin. *Rev.*—Jupiter seated, holding the hasta and an eagle, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, i. e. (money) *of Alexander*. The cone-shaped figure, surmounted by a star in the field, is probably the representation of some early divinity worshipped under that form, but it is not known by what city the coin was minted.

Numismatists divide the coins of Alexander into several series, and particularly distinguish those which bear the title of king (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ). On the money of Demetrius II., we have the Macedonian buckler, a circular ornamented shield, which, on coins of a later period, became the symbol of the country. On some of those of Philip V., the regal portrait appears—a practice which seems to have been soon followed by the other inheritors of the empire of Alexander.*

Of Lysimachus, king of Thrace, there are beautiful coins in the three metals. The portrait always appears with the ram's horn encircling the ear. The next coins of monarchs of that dynasty are those of Cotys III., and Sadales II., contemporaries of Pompey. The series ends with Rhoemetalces II., who reigned during the empire of Tiberius Caligula and Claudius.

Of the tyrants and kings of Sicily there is a fine series of coins from Gelo, who reigned from B.C. 485 to 478, to Hieronymus B.C. (215—214). The beautiful silver coins of Philistis, supposed to have been the wife of Gelo, are still an enigma

* A very remarkable gold coin is given by Mionnet (Descript. Sup. T. iii. p. 260.), and supposed to have been struck by the Greeks in honour of Flaminius, the consul after the defeat of Philip V., at the battle of Cynocephalæ. Its type resembles that of Alexander; but the legend is T. QVINCTI in Roman characters.

to Numismatists; for she is not mentioned by any historian. They are of the most charming workmanship, and bear a veiled head; reverse—Victory in a quadriga, and the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ. The coin described by Swinton, in the Philosophical Transactions* is, with good reason, suspected to be a forgery, or at least a coin of Melita Insula, with the name of Philistis inserted. The brass with the head of Hiero I.; reverse—an equestrian figure and ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ is exceedingly common. This coin appears to have been admired and imitated by numerous cities of Hispania†.

Of Epirus there are regal coins, beginning with Neoptolemus and Alexander his son; those of the latter occurring in the three metals, and bearing a thunderbolt with the legend, often at length, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ, *i.e.* (money) *of Alexander, son of Neoptolemus.* The gold coins of Pyrrhus deserve especial notice. They are of singular beauty, and some are of great rarity. The silver Tetradrachm of this prince, with the head of Jupiter Dodonæus, in the collection of the British Museum, is one of the first specimens of ancient medallic art.

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* Vol. lx. p. 80.

† See Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, 8vo. London, p. 2. and plates ix—xi.

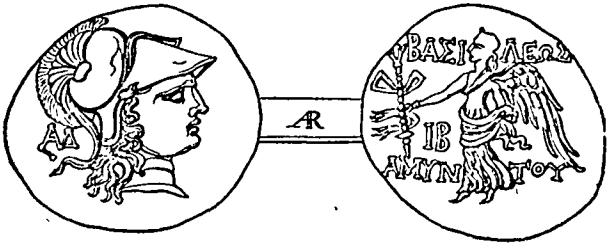
The most remarkable coins of the lengthy series of kings of Pontus and the Bosphorus, which extend from Paerisades II. (B. C. 289), down to Rhescuporis VIII., in the reign of Constantine the Great, are those in gold and silver of the Great Mithradates, whose portrait they bear, with the legend: — ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. The type on the gold coins is a stag feeding within a garland of ivy; but the silver has also another, namely a Pegasus, likewise feeding.

There are very fine coins of the Bithynian kings, from Nicomedes I. (B.C. 276.—250) to Nicomedes III. (Epiphanes). They generally bear portraits; and those of Prusias II. have the head winged. Several of the brass coins with the name (ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ) are not to be distinguished.

Of the kings of Caria there are coins from Hecatomnus, whose reign extended to the year B.C. 381, to Othontopates, who died B.C. 334. They do not bear portraits, but are remarkable for the figure, on the reverse, of Jupiter Labrandeus with the bipennis.

There is a small but beautiful and interesting series of the coins of the kings of Cyprus, from Evagoras, B.C. 350., to Menelaus. These coins were for a long period classed in error with those of Cyrene, the legends being generally contracted; but Mr. Borrell has established

their rightful claim in a work to which the reader is referred.* They are all of the first rarity. The series of Galatian kings commences with Bitovius, the time of whose reign is unknown, and ends with Amyntas, who received the kingdom from M. Antony. Some coins of this prince have lately been discovered, which appear to have been modelled on the well-known tetradrachms of Side in Pamphylia.



Of Cappadocia we have coins from Ariarathes IV. (B. C. 220) to Archelaus (A.D. 17). They bear portraits and often the epithet ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ.

The earliest regal coin of Armenia is a very rare specimen in brass of Arsames, who reigned about 245 B. C. Of Sames, the period of whose reign is unknown, there is a brass coin with the reverse of his Queen, Pythadoris. The last coin

* Notice sur quelques Médailles des Rois de Chypre. 4to. Paris, 1836. Since the publication of this work, another coin has been discovered with the initials BA. NI., presumed to stand for *Nicocles*.

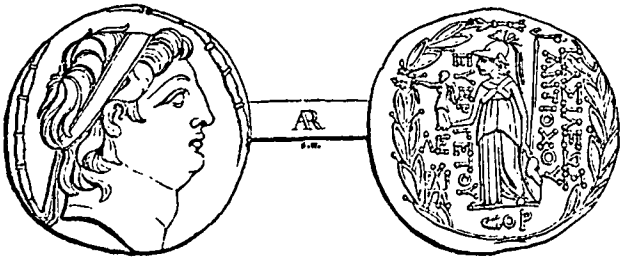
is of Artaxias, who was crowned king in the city of that name, by Germanicus.* It bears the head of the Roman general. *Rev.*—Germanicus placing the Armenian tiara on the head of the youthful prince: behind the latter is ARTAXIAS; and behind the Roman is GERMANICVS.† This coin shews how utterly dependent and tributary were the kings of other countries in the days of Roman aggrandisement. Other medallic evidence might be cited, as in the case of the kings of Edessa and of Mauritania, who always appear on the reverse of coins which have the head of the reigning emperor.

The next in geographical order, is the series of Syrian princes extending from Seleucus Nicator (B.C. 312—282), to Antiochus XIII. king of that name (B.C. 60?). It would require a volume larger than the present, to do full justice to this beautiful and interesting suite, which, whether regarded as works of art, or as a collection of authentic portraits of a once mighty dynasty, must always be highly prized by numismatists. There is one coin, however, which deserves especial notice; namely, a fine tetradrachm of Antiochus Evergetes, bearing his portrait and the figure of Minerva holding a

* Tacit. Annales, lib. ii. c. 56.

† See plate of Greek coins, Numis. Chron., vol. ii. p. 4.

figure of Victory: legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ · ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ · ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, i. e. (money) *of King Antiochus Evergetes.* The title of Evergetes (*benefactor*)



was assumed by the kings of Syria and Egypt; and we know, from Josephus, that the money of the former was circulating in Judæa in the time of our Lord's ministry—hence the allusion to the title in question—"and they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors."*

There are coins in brass of Antiochus IV., and of Iotape his wife, and also of Epiphanes and Callinicus, his sons, kings of Commagene, which may be regarded as a supplement to the foregoing series.†

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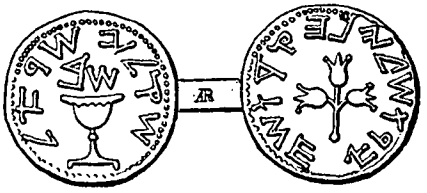
* Luke xxii. 25. See Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament, 8vo., London, p. 27.

† We must not here overlook the learned work of the Duc de Luynes, entitled "Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies et de la Phenicie sous les Rois Achæmenides." 4to. Paris, 1846. It is illustrated by a series of most beautifully executed plates.

The coins of the kings and princes of Judæa commence with the shekels of Simeon (B.C. 134—135), and their halves and quarters; and these are the earliest examples of stamped money



among the Jews. The obverse bears the rude figure of a cup, and the legend, in Samaritan characters, of which שקל ישראל are the equivalents; i.e. *the shekel of Israel.* On the reverse is a budding branch; legend, in the same characters, ירושלים הקדושה; i.e. *Jerusalem the holy.* These are the coins struck by permission of the Syrian monarch, Antiochus Sidetes, B.C. 139,* by Simeon the high priest. There are also pieces in brass, having on one side a palm-tree, the symbol of Judæa, and the name of Simeon (שמעון) in Samaritan characters, with a vine leaf on the reverse, and לחירות ירושלם, i.e. *Lacheruth Jerusalem*† (liberation to Israel).

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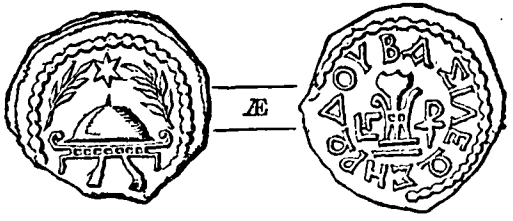
* Maccab. xv. 5, 6.

† For the other types of this series, consult Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. vol. iii. pp. 455—474. There are numerous spurious pieces with the common Hebrew character, against which

Of Herod the Great there are rude coins in brass of very singular types, one of which is here given. They are very scarce, and are seldom well preserved. The type is singular, and the symbols of two olive-branches and a star are very remarkable, when the greatest event of his reign and of the world's history is considered.



Of his son Herod, the Archelaus of the Evangelists, there is a neat brass coin, reading on one side HPΩΔOY, and on the other ЄΘNAPXOv.

The appropriation of this coin cannot be questioned; for he was the only prince of the Herodian family who bore the title of *Ethnarch*,

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the collector should be warned. They cannot deceive the practised eye. It is mortifying to see these forgeries still figured in pictorial works illustrative of the Bible.

or governor of a province*; and it is evident that the name of Herod, like those of Cæsar and Pharaoh, was borne in common by the members of his family. The last coin of this series is of Zenodorus, tetrarch in the time of Augustus.

The coins of the kings of Edessa, or Osrhoeni, are a singular series:—their portraits always appear with the tiara, as a mark of sovereignty. The earliest is of Mannus, who reigned during the empire of Aurelius and Verus. The names of Mannus and Abgarus seem to have been hereditary among these princes; but, as their coins bear their own portraits as well as those of the Roman emperors their contemporaries, they are of course easily classed. The latest example is of Gordianus III. It is of brass, and bears on the obverse, the laureated head of the emperor. The reverse exhibits Gordianus seated in a curule chair placed on a tribune, holding the hasta, and extending his hand to Abgarus, who stands before him, wearing his tiara, and holding a figure of Victory.

Of the Parthian monarchs, or kings of the race of Arsaces (Arsacidæ), there are coins from Arsaces I. (epoch not known), down to Arsaces XIII. at the commencement of the

* Numismatic Illustrations of the Narrative Portions of the New Test., p. 4.

third century. They are tetradrachms and drachms, and some of them are exceedingly common; but there are many which, from the circumstance of their constantly bearing the same legend, cannot be distinguished and classed to the proper sovereign. They are curious on account of the portraits, which bear, to the numismatic eye, a very foreign aspect; and the head dresses give us an excellent idea of their peculiar costume. Besides several high-sounding titles, the legends generally include ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, i.e. *Lover of the Greeks.**

There are some very early coins attributed to the kings of Persia,† which bear rude representations of a monarch proceeding in a chariot, with a driver holding the reins, and an attendant behind: reverse—a galley with rowers; below, a series of zigzag lines, intended to represent the waves of the sea. But these are apparently not so old as the pieces of early workmanship which have on the obverse the figure of an archer, and on the other side an indented square.

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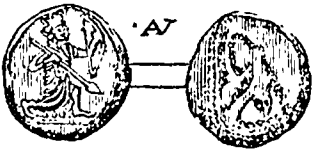
* Numismatic Manual, p. 17. Some of the tetradrachms of these princes are remarkable for their bearing the Macedonian names of the months in which they were struck.

† The kingdom of Persia was founded by Cyrus, in the year B. C. 560. The last prince was Darius, subdued by Alexander. The rule of the Parthian princes next succeeded, and these were in their turn subdued by Artaxerxes, A. D. 223.



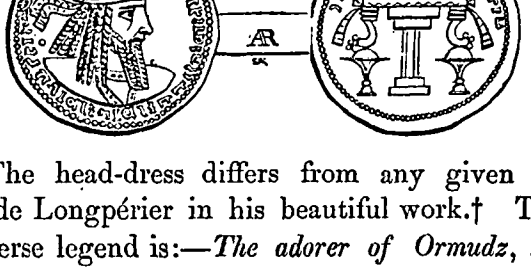
These coins are the *darics* mentioned by Herodotus*; and it was in reference to their type, that Agesilaus said he had been defeated by thirty-thousand archers sent against him by the king of Persia†. They are the Δαρειχοι of the Greeks and the אדרקונים (*adarkonim*) of the Talmudists. It is supposed that the conquests of Alexander led to

* Melp. clxvi.

† In a sermon entitled "Isaac his Testament," preached at Paul's Cross, by R. Lewis, B. D., about the year 1594, occurs the following passage, which is very characteristic of the discourses of the period.—"The king of Persia, being offended at Agesilaus, gave the Athenians thirty thousand pieces of the great coine of golde, wherein was ingraven an archer; which thing when Agesilaus understoode, he saide merrily, but yet truly, that he was driven away with thirty thousand archers. Many a poore Agesilaus in this land is (I feare) oftentimes put from his right by a great company of angels that come against him: our English angels are as strong as the Persian archers, but it is a pitty that either archers there, or angels heere, should fight against justice and right. If he were not able to resist thirty thousand archers, howe should poore men stand against an army of angels, when they march against them. Surely, except the godly and famous judges and magistrates doe quit themselves like men, nay, unlesse they shew themselves to be gods, the angels will first overcome them, and then soone overthrow the poore."

the melting down of these once abundant coins; a conjecture, suggested by their rarity in our days, and the great number of gold staters of the Macedonian prince yet existing. There are silver coins of the same type and early workmanship.*

As an example of the currency of the Sassanidæ, we here give a silver coin of Artaxerxes, in the cabinet of Mr. Sparkes.



The head-dress differs from any given by M. de Longpérier in his beautiful work.† The obverse legend is:—*The adorer of Ormudz, the excellent Artaxerxes, king of kings of Persia.* The reverse has the altar of fire, and *The divine Artaxerxes.*

* Herodotus, Melp. clxvi. says, that Aryandes, præfect of Egypt, struck *silver* coins of this type, which he named ἀρυανδικοι, an assumption which so provoked Darius, that he ordered him to be put to death. The historian says the coin was still to be seen in his days, and that it was admired for its purity. The silver pieces with the archer, so well known to numismatists, continue however to be found in Lydia and Ionia, but not in Egypt.

† Essai sur les Médailles des Rois Perses de la Dynastie Sassanide. Paris, 1840.

The coins of the princes of Bactria are the more remarkable, as many of them appear to be the sole remaining records of their reigns. It is known that, on the death of Alexander, Bactria became a principality under the rule of Greek sovereigns; and that these were after a time subdued by Scythian chiefs, whose dominion extended to the mouths of the Indus. Again, the Mahomedan historians acquaint us, that the Arab invaders of Sindh and Afghanistan, were encountered by Hindu princes who had supplanted in those countries both Greek and barbarian kings.* Within the last few years the want of details of these events has been, in some degree, supplied by the discoveries of many coins. "Unnamed or unknown members of successive or synchronous dynasties, now pass before our eyes as well defined individuals and in connected order; and revolutions of a religious as well as of a political origin may be discerned, if not with all the minuteness we could wish, yet with a distinctness that demands unquestioning reliance."† The earliest of this series of ancient coins so closely resemble those of the Seleucidae, or princes of Syria, that no doubt can be entertained of their origin. The unique gold of Euthedemus

* Ariana Antiqua, by H. H. Wilson, 4to., London, 1841.

† Ibid. p. 3.

bearing his head—*Rev.* Hercules seated—is a very beautiful work of art.* The silver coins are not so rare. There is a gold Diodotus in the Royal Cabinet at Paris—*Rev.* Jupiter standing. It is supposed to be unique, and was sold by a dealer to the French government. †

The small series of the coins of the kings of Characene extends from Tiraeus, the contemporary of Seleucus II., king of Syria, of whom there are silver coins of great rarity. Of Artabazes, the contemporary of the last Seleucus, there are also coins of great rarity; and there are specimens in *potin* of Attambilus (temp. Augustus); Adinnigaus (temp. Tiberius), Monneses (temp. Trajan), in brass only; and of Artapanus or Ertapanus (end of third century), in potin and in brass. Millingen also gives a brass coin of Meredates and Uiphoba, his queen, which he assigns to this country, though the appropriation requires verification.

The coins of the princes of Egypt, commencing with Ptolemy Soter (B.C. 300—285), and ending with Cleopatra (B.C. 50—30), comprise many most remarkable and beautiful examples in the

* Ariana Antiqua, pl.I. fig.1. Pellerin, Méd. des Rois. Mionnet, vol. v. etc.

† For a list of these princes, with the comparative rarity of their coins, see Numismatic Manual, p. 124.

three metals. The earliest, like those of the Seleucidae, bear portraits; but the reverses are principally the eagle standing on a thunderbolt. Among these the gold octodrachms of Ptolemy I. and his queen, Berenice, with Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoe, legend ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ, are remarkably fine. The tetradrachm and octodrachm of Arsinoe in gold, bearing her portrait veiled (the badge of deification).—*Rev.* a double cornucopia—legend ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ,—are also most beautiful coins. An octodrachm in gold of Berenice, wife of the third Ptolemy (Evergetes), weighing 428 grains, and in a beautiful state of preservation, brought, at a public sale in London in 1844, one hundred and sixty-five pounds.*

The last coin of this dynasty is of Cleopatra; and there is an example in brass, the very great interest of which redeems its rudeness. It bears the name of Antony as consul, and of the queen as *the new goddess*†—ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ,—and was evidently struck about the time when the triumvir and his paramour indulged in their crowning

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* This identical coin is described by Mionnet (Descript. Sup. vol. ix. p. 11.), and valued by him at 1,500 francs. One fact like this, though a hundred might be cited, will shew the utter fallacy of attempting to set a price upon ancient coins as a guide to purchasers.

† Engraved in the Numismatic Manual, p. 17.

acts of folly, and styled themselves Bacchus and [the new] Isis.*

There are many Egyptian coins which bear the name of Ptolemy, but without any distinguishing title by which they may be classed. The very large brass pieces with the head of Jupiter — *Rev.* an eagle — are excessively common. They are frequently found in large quantities in Egypt, and are assigned to Ptolemy Soter.

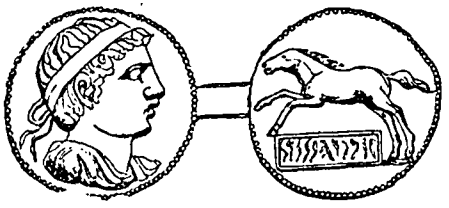
There are coins of the princes of Numidia and Mauritania; from Bocchus (period uncertain) to Ptolemy, son of Juba II. The earliest have legends in the Numidian character.† Some of those of Ptolemy are especially interesting, as shewing his complete submission to the reigning emperor, whose head they bear; while the reverse has simply the words REX PTOLEMAEVS, placed within the vitta or band, the ancient badge of kingly power. The coins of the first Juba are not of great rarity: they bear his head with REX IVBA—*Rev.* a temple—and the equivalent for the same title in Punic characters. Some of the coins of Juba II. and Cleopatra are remarkable

* Plutarch, Vit. Ant. § 54.

† MM. Lindberg and Falbe, of Copenhagen, have long announced a work on the Coins of Ancient Africa, in which they propose an interpretation of their legends, which have hitherto been unexplained.

for the legend on the obverse—REX IVBA REGIS IVBAE F(*ilius*). — *Rev.* BACIΛICCA ΚΛЄOΠΑTPA.

The silver coin, here engraved, is attributed to the second Juba.



The inscription on the reverse has perplexed palæographists, chiefly on account of the minuteness and want of decision of the characters.*

* The work of Gesenius, though displaying much learning, will rather embarrass than assist the student of these coins. A better and more sound interpretation may be expected from the pens of MM. Falbe and Lindberg, already alluded to.

§ 2.

CIVIC COINAGE—ITS PROGRESS IN THE CITIES OF IONIA, MACEDONIA, THE TROADE, ETC. — BEAUTIFUL MINTAGE OF SICILY AND MAGNA GRÆCIA. — THE SYRACUSAN MEDALLION. — SINGULAR COINS OF MELITA AND GAULOS. — THRACIAN AND MACEDONIAN COINS. — INFLUENCE OF GREEK ART IN HISPANIA AND GALLIA. — IN AFRICA. — GOLD STATERS. — CISTOPHORI. — DOMINATION OF THE ROMANS.

We have already seen that although history gives us no details of the origin and progress of ancient coinage, we are, nevertheless, in possession of numerous minute but eloquent monuments, affording to the enquirer most interesting data. The example once set was quickly followed by neighbouring states; and long before the archaic characteristics disappear, the student of ancient art is supplied with examples more striking and satisfactory, than can be found in any other

remains of antiquity. The change from the rude cavity on the reverse of the primitive money to the indented square, may be traced not only on the coins of Ægina, but also on those of the cities of Ionia, the Troade, Bithynia, Thrace, Macedonia, and even the less favoured region of Boeotia. Of all these countries there exist numerous beautiful coins; but it is in Sicily and Magna Graecia that the art reached its acme, at a time when the inhabitants of Britain were scarcely known to the civilised world! To do full justice to the countless varieties of the coins of the cities of Campania alone, would be impossible in a work like the present.

Among the examples of ancient medallic art, those of Sicily are, perhaps, the most numerous and beautiful. That termed, *par excellence* "the Sicilian Medallion," is a most exquisite performance. These pieces are decadrachms, and from the word ΑΘΛΑ on some, are supposed to have been struck for rewards to victors in the public games. They bear a most elegant female head, surmounted by four dolphins—*Rev.* a figure guiding a quadriga; Victory above, presenting the driver with a garland. In the exergue are various pieces of armour, so disposed as to shew that they formed a part of the prize contended for. The name of the artist (ΚΙΜΩΝ) appears on some of these pieces, which notwith-

standing their being far from rare, generally bring high prices. There are numerous fine specimens in the collection of the British Museum; and few cabinets of any pretensions are without one.* There is a countless variety of beautiful coins in silver and brass of the same city; and specimens may be obtained at reasonable prices, particularly those in the inferior metal.

There are some very common coins, frequently found at Malta, and on this account perhaps rightly attributed to that island, which from the singularity of their types merit attention. They bear the legend ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ, with a female head, somewhat like that of the Egyptian Isis, surmounted by the lotus flower. On others the head is veiled. The smaller coins have a tripod on the reverse; but those of the largest size have the singular representation of a crouching male figure with four wings (two on the shoulders, and the other two on the thighs), holding the harpa and a whip. These figures are conjectured by some to be those of Isis and Osiris†, whose worship is supposed to have once prevailed in

* At a public sale in London, in 1841, there were not less than twenty-four of these medallions, which produced from £10 up to £35: some of them were duplicates.

† Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. vol. i. p. 268.

this island, as well as in the neighbouring one of Gaulos; the coins of which bear a similar veiled head, with three figures in the Egyptian style, and Phœnician characters. A coin of Lipara, another island adjacent to Sicily, has for type the figure of Vulcan seated, holding a hammer and a diota. Of Sardinia there is a coin with SARD. PATER and the head of Sardus, who gave the name to the island when he settled there with a colony of Lybians*. The reverse bears the head of M. A. Balbus, in whose honour it was struck — legend, M. ATIVS BALBVS PR(*ætor*). Balbus was the great uncle of Augustus; and this coin is the sole record of his exercising the function of prætor in the island of Sardinia.

The coins of Abdera in Thracia are numerous, and vary in style and type, though the common device is the griffin squatting. The earliest exhibit the deep indented square: later pieces shew the square in its advanced stage, and the names of magistrates often appear upon them. There are some very fine silver coins of Aenus in the same country—*Obverse* the full-faced head of Mercury — *Rev.* an antelope and the legend AINON.

There are several curious types of Byzantium,

* Pausanias, lib. x. c. 17.

some of which bear the head of Byzas the reputed founder;* while others have types referring to the tunny fishery, for which it was famous.† Pinkerton's story of the origin of the crescent and star on the coins of Byzantium is, however, without foundation.‡ Maronea has also numerous coins, many of them with the indented square and the names of magistrates.§

There are several varieties of the coins of Macedonia in *genere*. Many of them have the ornamented shield, known as the Macedonian buckler — legend, MAKEΔONΩN, i.e. (money) *of the Macedonians*. While under the dominion of the Romans, silver tetradrachms were struck, with the name of AESILLAS Q(*uestor*), or ΓAIOY TAMIOY, i.e. (under) *Caius, questor*. Three divisions of the province also struck coins. The money of the first division is of very common occurrence; but that of the second division, which differs only in the legend, is very rare. No coin of the third province is known; and of the fourth, there are only very rare brass coins bearing the head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* the club within an oaken garland, and the legend MAKEΔONΩN

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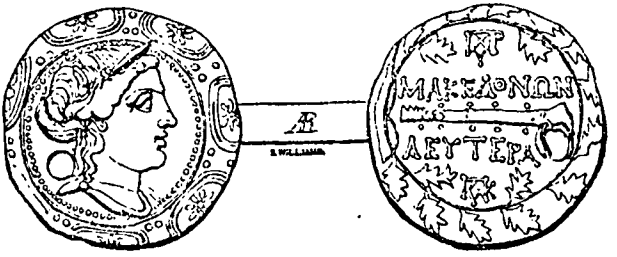
* Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. vol. ii. p. 27.

† Ibid. p. 27. col. 2da.

‡ Steinbuchel, Add. ad Eckhel. p. 20.

§ Mionnet, Descript. tom. i. p. 388 — 392.

ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ. The example here engraved is of the second province.



It bears the head of Diana (Diana Tauropolos) who was worshipped at Amphipolis in Macedonia. The club, doubtless, refers to the reputed descent of the early kings of this country from Hercules.* These coins were often imitated by the barbarous tribes bordering on Macedonia; and vast numbers of such pieces have been found during the last century in Transylvania and Walachia.†

The coins of Acanthus have the singular type of a lion overpowering a bull or a boar — *Rev.* an indented square. They are all rare, and are curious, from the circumstance of their fabric resembling that of the money of the early kings of Macedonia.

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* This reverse occurs on a magnificent tetradrachm of Heraclea in Ionia. See Mionnet's plate, Descript. tom. vi. p. 224.

† Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. vol. ii. p. 63.

Of the cities of Syria there are numerous coins, particularly of Antioch, of which there are great numbers in brass of different epochs. Many of these are very common and easily procurable. There is a series of silver coins struck in commemoration of the Achaian league, specimens of which are exceedingly common. This collection has been illustrated by two able numismatists*, and is still worthy of attentive study. But ancient coins abound even of cities which were of no historical importance. The influence of Greek art may be traced in Gaul, a few of the coins of Massilia being of very beautiful workmanship; and at Emporiae in Spain, coins were struck on the Greek model, though they appear to have been soon supplanted by barbarous imitations. In Africa, too, coins of great beauty and interest were struck on the most beautiful Greek models, perhaps by Greek artists. They are chiefly tetradrachms, and bear the head of Jupiter Ammon—*Rev.* the plant called silphium. This object appears on coins of an earlier period, with the indented square, which are assigned to Cyrenaica. Copper coins of Cyrene are common.

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* *Sestini*, Sopra le medaglie antiche relative alla confederazione degli Achei. Milano, 4to. 1817.

Cousinery, Essai historique et critique sur les monnaies d'argent de la ligue Achéenne. Paris, 4to., 1825.

The remarkable series of *staters* in electrum (gold alloyed with silver), are mostly of early fabric. This is shewn by the globose shape and indented cavity of many of them; but those of Cyzicus indicate a much later period. Eckhel erred greatly in supposing and asserting, that the gold staters of Phocea and of Cyzicus were money of account.* Sestini has described many varieties of these curious coins.† which were principally struck at Cyzicus, Phocea, Parium and Pergamus in Mysia, Abydus, Alexandria Troas, the island of Lesbos, and the cities and islands of Ionia, Chios, etc. This error of the learned author of the Doctrina is the more remarkable, as staters in gold are distinctly mentioned by ancient authors.‡ There are double staters of Cyzicus of great rarity.§

Another remarkable series of coins, struck in Greek cities, are those termed *Cistophori*. Their chief places of mintage were Atarnea, Parium,

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* Doct. Num. Vet. vol. i. prol. gen. c. ix. et vol. ii. p. 451.

† Degli Stateri Antichi Illustrati con le Medaglie Firenza, 4to. 1817.

‡ Vide, inter alia, Zenophon, lib. v. et Suidas, v. Κυζικηνοὶ στατῆρες et v. στατῆρ. This author not only describes them as of elegant workmanship, but tells us of their bearing the type of a female head — *Rev.* the head of a lion.

§ At a public sale in London, in the year 1844, there were several fine double staters, which brought from £9 to £16 each.

and Pergamus in Mysia, Dardanus in the Troade, Ephesus, Sardes and Tralles in Lydia, and Apamea and Laodicea in Phrygia. Their usual type is the cista or mystic hamper of Bacchus*, from which a serpent is seen escaping—the whole within a garland of ivy leaves and berries. — *Rev.* two serpents flanking a quiver or a bow case; or the same creatures on each side a tripod on which an eagle stands, as on those of Tralles.

The place of mintage is often indicated by the first letters of the name of the city, the usual types of which frequently appear as subordinate symbols in the field of these coins.† They are supposed by Eckhel to have been struck for the common use of the cities of Asia, the extensive commerce of which rendered expedient the adoption of some well-known coin of uniform type and weight. The type, having reference to the worship of Bacchus who was greatly honoured in Asia, was exceedingly appropriate to such a coinage; and it receives some illustration from the well-known and not uncommon quinarius of Augustus, on which we find Victory standing on the mystic cista, flanked by two

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* Hence the name of *cistophorus*, or cista-bearer.

† See the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ix. p. 1., in which is a translation of an article by M. Dumersan on these coins. The plate gives representations of their subordinate symbols.

serpents. The significant legend ASIA RECEPTA shews why such a type was chosen.

The time of the first issue of cistophori is not known; but that they were in circulation in the year of Rome 564 (B.C. 190), we learn from the triumph of M. A. Glabrio, when he defeated Antiochus the Great; on which occasion he bore away an immense treasure, a large portion consisting of this description of money. On the triumph of L. Cornelius Scipio over the same king, he carried away, among other coins, cistophori to the amount of 331,070, and Regillus obtained 151,000, when he defeated the Syrian fleet*. Cicero alludes to them in several of his Epistles†, and in the accounts of large treasures they are often mentioned together with gold Philippi, and Athenian tetradrachms, which shews what description of money was in extensive circulation at this period. Antony, the consul, struck cistophori with the following type :—

Obv.—M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER ET TERT.‡ The heads of Antony and Cleopatra (or Octavia) side by side.

Rev.—III VIR R. P. C. (*rei publicæ constituendæ.*) Bacchus on the mystic cista between two

* See Livy passim.

† Ad Attic. lib. ii. ep. 2. et ep. 6.

‡ Antony was made consul for the third time in the year of Rome, 720.

serpents. AR. 7. Another coin of this class has the same female head placed on the cista.*

Our notice of these coins may be closed with a remark on the cistophorus of Atarnea, which bears the portentous legend, ΑΣΙΝΙΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΡΟΜΑΙΩΝ, i. e. *under Asinius, the proconsul of the Romans.* It is to the person bearing this title, that the "town clerk" alludes, when he appeases the enraged mob at Ephesus†; and we know how the mention of "the deputies" subdued the tumult. Doubtless, in Lydia or Mysia, the invocation of the same authority would have been equally efficacious. The blazoning of the name of the pro-consul on the cistophori of Atarnea, coupled with Ρωμαιων, shews that, at the period in question, the Romans, in the plenitude of their power, were determined to leave the nations of the world in no doubt as to its import and significance.‡ This remark brings us to the consideration of another series of ancient coins, namely that usually termed "Greek imperial."

* See, however, Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. vol. iv. p. 66.

† Acts xix. 38.

‡ The name of Asinius, as pro-consul, is found on the coins of Sardis and Lydia, with the names of Drusus and Germanicus. This brings the cistophorus within a certain period.

§ 3.

GREEK IMPERIAL COINS — THEIR VALUE IN THE STUDY OF HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY — REPRESENTATIONS OF PRIMITIVE DIVINITIES — GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS — FIGURE OF DIANA EPHESIA — REMARKABLE COINS OF SMYRNA AND OF SAMOS — ALEXANDRIAN COINS — COINS STRUCK IN ROMAN COLONIES.

THE coins termed "Greek Imperial," are those which were minted in the various cities of Greece, when under the dominion of the Romans. They bear the head of the reigning emperor, with his name and titles; and the types of the reverses generally have reference to the divinities worshipped in the city or province in which they were struck, with very frequent references to rights and privileges accorded to them by kings and princes in earlier times. This series of coins, with very few exceptions, exhibits a lamentable decline of art, but in other respects it

is of the highest value and importance to history and mythology; for it is on the money of the subjugated provinces that we find numerous representations of divinities, temples, and public buildings, of which not a fragment is now to be found or identified. Who, for example, could have formed, from the description of Tacitus,* an idea of the exact figure of the object which was worshipped as Venus in Cyprus, without the aid of the representation on the coins of that island? Who could have learnt the form of the primitive divinity so much venerated at Ephesus, but for the numerous coins of that city on which she is so often represented? On the coins of Emesa we have representations of the divinity El Gabal, which Elagabalus brought to Rome in great triumph†, and Perga in Pamphylia struck money with the figure of Diana Pergæa, a cylindrical stone ornamented with bas reliefs.

There are several pieces which bear geographical indications, such as those of Cæsarea

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* Continuus orbis latiore initio tenuem in ambitum metæ modo, exsurgens. Tacit. Hist. ii. 3. The historian gives this description when narrating the visit of Titus to this celebrated fane. There are coins of this prince bearing his head, —*Rev.* a representation of the Cyprian goddess within her temple.

† The Roman coins of Elagabalus also bear representations of this strange deity.

in Cappadocia, distinguished from other cities of the same name by the legend, which tells us that it was under Mount Argæus*. Prusias and Laodicea also indicate their situation on the sea shore, by the words προς θαλασσῃ.

Ephesus has been already alluded to; not only do we find on her coins representations of her far-famed goddess, but also the name of the scribe, and subsequently that of the proconsul; offices rendered in our version of the New Testament, by "town-clerk" and "deputy"†; nor will it be necessary to remind the reader that the word rendered "worshippers", is, in the original, νεωκορος, a title found perpetually on the coins of this city‡. Silver medallions were struck in the reigns of the earlier emperors, and were probably sold by the "silversmiths" (ἀργυροκόποι) of the city to the devout, who came to worship at the shrine of the great Diana. One of these bears the portraits of Claudius and Agrippina,

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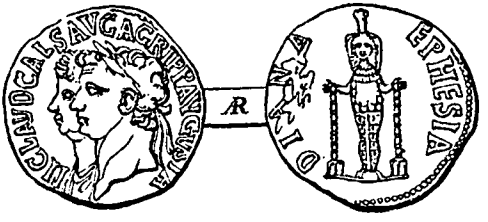
* Vide Numismatic Manual, p. 13. The mountain is sometimes figured, placed on an altar; and there is a beautiful coin of this city on which Jupiter is represented holding Argæus on his hand.

† Acts xix. Vide Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament, p. 55.

‡ Ibid. p. 54—55. See, also, an article on the coins of Ephesus while under the Roman dominion. Num. Chronicle, vol. iv. art. 12.

and was struck but a short time before the visit of the Apostle.



Of Smyrna there is a very long series of coins of this class, extending from Augustus to Gallienus. This city was one of those which claimed the honour of being the birth-place of Homer; and we accordingly find the poet represented on several of her coins. A coin of M. Aurelius has the representation of Alexander the Great, sleeping under a tree, with the two Nemeses standing near him. We have also figures of Jupiter Philalethes, and Jupiter Smyrnæus, or Acræus, doubtless copied from statues then existing at Smyrna. Hercules Bibax appears on a coin of Julia Mæsa; and the Amazons are frequently represented with pelta and bipennis. Like Ephesus, Smyrna after inscribed on her coins ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC—*the first city of Asia;* though on a coin of Domitian the two cities record their alliance (ομονοια).

The coins of Samos are equally abundant from

the reign of Augustus down to that of Valerian. Besides the remarkable figure of the tutelar divinity, *Juno-Pronuba*, they often bear memorials of Asiatic traditions. Pythagoras, who was born at Samos, appears on some of her coins with compasses and sphere, and the legend ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗΣ ΣΑΜΙΩΝ.* There are examples struck in the reign of Gordian, with the legend ΣΑΜΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΙΟΝΙΑΣ i. e. *of the Samians the first of Ionia.*† It is somewhat remarkable that the names of magistrates never appear on the coins of Samos.

But to notice in detail the numerous illustrations of history, mythology, and poetry, furnished by this class of coins, would far exceed the limits assigned to our little volume. Without dwelling on their numerous records of offices and titles, and alliances and chronological data, we pass to a large but distinct section of the same series, namely, the coins struck in Egypt while under the Roman dominion. They extend from

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* Pythagoras first explained the course of the planet Venus, according to Pliny, about the forty-second Olympiad. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. ii. c. 6.

† Eckhel, in reference to this legend, quotes the boast of Pericles after the reduction of Samos, that he had conquered the first and most powerful city of Ionia (*τους πρωτους και δυνατωτατους των Ιωνων*) in nine months. — Plutarch in Pericle.—Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. vol. ii. p. 570.

the time of Augustus down to Diocletian. Many of them are of a base metal, termed by the French *potin*, and of the second size; but from Vespasian to Gallienus they are of brass of the large size, and of a very peculiar style of workmanship. After this period they are of the third size and of brass only. These coins, though often of rude execution, are both curious and instructive. Very many of them bear dates; and there is one which clearly shews that Hadrian's visit to Alexandria was in the fifteenth year of his reign*. Their types afford the best means of studying the Romano-Egyptian pantheon. Serapis, Isis (sometimes as Isis Faria holding a sail)†, Harpocrates, Ammon, Canopus, the Nile, and Agathodæmon, are often depicted with their peculiar attributes, while Alexandria is typified

* There is a peculiarity in these coins which has perplexed many who have attempted to read their legends. The year is indicated generally by the letter L, which is used of this form, that it may not be confounded with the *numeral* Λ (Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. and Numismatic Manual, p. 15): thus LA stands for *year* (Λνκαβας) *one*. LΔEKATOΥ, *year ten*. Pinkerton (Essay on Medals, vol. i. p. 318. edit. 1808) interprets this as an epithet of Apollo! Yet he abuses Hardouin for a blunder scarcely as absurd as his own.

† When the sail is distended *outwards*, we may suppose the type to commemorate vows by the outward bound; but when bent inwards, the safe return of the voyagers is doubtlessly indicated.

as a female figure holding ears of corn, and her head covered with the proboscis of the elephant. She is thus represented on the coin of Hadrian, above mentioned, kissing the hand of the newly arrived emperor. A coin of Antoninus Pius has, on the reverse, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, repeated in two concentric circles, with the heads of Serapis and Isis in the centre.

Another section of this series is the *Colonial Coins* of the Romans, of which there are great numbers still extant. Many were struck in Spain, and some of those of Tarraco are worthy of special notice on account of the peculiar type, a palm-tree growing out of an altar*. This illustrates the anecdote given by Quinctilian†. Augustus having been informed that a palm-tree had grown out of his altar at Tarraco, remarked that it was a proof how often they had kindled fire upon it. This type is also found on the reverse of a coin of Tiberius. Another coin struck in this colony has a representation of the temple erected to Augustus, by order of Tiberius‡. The obverse has the deified emperor seated, holding the hasta and a figure of Victory,—

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* Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xi. fig. 6. p. 108.

† Inst. Orat. vi. c. 4.

‡ Tacit. Ann. i. 78.

legend, DEO AVGVSTO*. The portraits on this class of coins appear, for the most part, to be very feeble attempts to imitate those on the coins struck at Rome. The most common reverses are a colonist, or a priest, guiding two oxen at plough, or representations of the Roman standards. The first shews the manner of tracing the boundary of the new town with the plough, which was *carried* over the spaces left for the *portæ* or gates. The number of standards indicates the number of legions forming the colony. Many of these coins record their right to strike coins by permission of the emperor, and bear: — PERMISSV CÆSARIS AVG. The wolf and twins are often found on the money of the colonies established in the Troade, Thracia, Achaia, and Macedonia, as well as on some of those in the countries of the East. On some of these Selinus is figured with a wine-skin upon his shoulders.

* Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, loc. cit.

§ 4.

PLINY'S ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF ROMAN COINAGE — THE AS LIBRALIS — COINAGE OF SILVER AND OF GOLD — REMARKABLE TYPES OF THE CONSULAR SERIES REVIEWED.

THE early history of Roman coinage is given at some length by Pliny; but his account receives no confirmation from existing specimens. He states that the first coins were of brass, and called *Pecunia*, from the device of a *pecus* impressed upon them, and that the earliest were of twelve ounces (*as libralis*), a weight which continued down to the first Punic war — that the same coin was then reduced to two ounces — that it continued of this weight until the year A.C. 216, when it was lowered by Q. Fabius Maximus to one ounce (Uncialis), and finally, on the passing of the Papirian law, was reduced to half an ounce (Semuncialis).

Now, in the first place, the largest specimen of

the *as* in the cabinets of our collectors, and in those of the public museums, has the head of Janus,—*Rev.* the prow of a galley. The words of Macrobius are evidence that this device was an ancient and primitive one—"Æs ita fuisse signatum," says he, "hodieque intelligitur in aleæ lusu, cum pueri denarios in sublime jactantes, '*capita aut navia lusu teste vetustatis*' exclamant."* A specimen of the *quadrassis*, or piece of four *ases*, in the British Museum, has the figure of a bull, while the *semis* or half *as* has that of a hog; but the common type of the *as* from the largest to the smallest module is the same.†

Leaving it to the learned to reconcile the account of Pliny with the examples which have been preserved to our times, and to shew how so sudden and important a reduction in the intrinsic value of the *as*, could have been attempted successfully, we pass to the same author's history of the first silver coinage of Rome, which he tells us was first issued in the year of that city 485 (A.C. 269). The epitome of the fifteenth book of Livy confirms this; and we have doubtless specimens of this early coinage in the denarii of large

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* Saturnalia, i. c. 7.

† For examples of the Roman *as* and its divisions, see a Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins, 2 vols. 8vo. London, plate i. figs. 1—7.

size, bearing on the obverse a double beardless head—*Rev.* Jupiter in a chariot, and the word ROMA in *indented* letters. To these succeeded denarii, with the galeated head of Rome—*Rev.* a figure driving a biga; the reverse of the half or *quinarius* being a figure of Victory. Hence *Bigati* and *Victoriati* were the names usually given to these coins. There was also the *sestertius* or half the *quinarius*, a small silver coin of which but few examples are now seen.

Again, Pliny states that gold was first struck by the Romans in the year of their city 548 (A.C. 206); and Numismatists generally consider the pieces bearing the head of Mars—*Rev.* an eagle (severally marked with the numerals for 60, 40, and 20 sesterces)—to be examples of this coinage. But, though they bear the word ROMA below the eagle, it is doubtful whether they were minted within the city; and we must probably look for some early family coin as the first specimen of actual Roman fabric. Be this as it may, it is in the series of consular or family coins, that we first find records of historical events and popular traditions; and of these the following are very remarkable examples.

FAMILY ÆMILIA.

ALEXANDREA. — A female head with turreted crown, personifying the city of Alexandria.

Rev.—LEPIDVS PONT. (or PONTIF.) MAX. TVTOR. REG*is* S. C. Lepidus in the toga, standing near a youthful figure, upon whose head he places the ancient diadem.

This coin commemorates the crowning of the youthful Egyptian king, Ptolemy Epiphanes, who had been left by his father to the guardianship of the Roman people, a fact recorded by several ancient writers*, and naturally regarded as an honourable distinction by the family of which Lepidus was a member.

2.—L. BVCA. The head of Venus.

Rev.—Diana and Victory near a sleeping figure.

Lucius Æmilius Buca was questor in the time of Sylla. The type of the reverse of this coin represents Sylla dreaming that Diana introduces him to Victory.

3.—Female head between the simpulum and a civic crown. Sometimes the head is unaccompanied by the symbols.

Rev.—M. LEPIDVS AN. XV. PR. H. O. C. S. i. e. *Marcus Lepidus annorum* XV. *prætextatus hostem occidit civem servavit.*

This is perhaps one of the most interesting of the Roman family coins. The legend is remark-

* Val. Max. vi. c. 6. Justin. xxx. Tacit. Ann. ii. 67.

able and peculiar, informing us that the youthful Lepidus, at the age of fifteen, had killed an enemy and saved the life of a citizen. The trophy which he bears is both military and naval, Lepidus having defeated the Gauls on land, and the Ligurians in a sea-engagement. The simpulum alludes to his holding the office of Pontifex Maximus. A statue was erected to Lepidus in the Capitol, of which, perhaps, the figure on the coins is a copy.*

4.—PAVLLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled female head.

Rev.—TER. PAVLLVS. A figure erecting a trophy, near which stand three captives.

This coin commemorates the victory of Paulus Lepidus over Perseus king of Macedon. The three figures represent the captive king and his two children.

Other coins of this illustrious family are equally interesting.

5.—M. SCAVR. AED. CVR. EX. S. C. A figure kneeling by the side of a camel, presenting an olive-branch, from which depends a fillet, the ancient badge of kingly power.

6.—Similar types, but with REX ARETAS.

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* Valerius Max. terms it "statua bullata et incincta prætexta," lib. iii. cap. 1, § 1.

7.—M. SCAVR. AED. CVR. EX. S.C. A figure with a camel, as on the preceding coin.
Rev.—P. HVPSAEVS AED. CVR. HVPSAE. COS. PREIVER. CAPT. Jupiter in a quadriga holding a thunderbolt.

These coins commemorate the reduction of Privernum, a town of the Volsci, in the year of Rome 412. The second example records the surrender of Aretas, king of Arabia, to M. Scaurus.

FAMILY CÆCILIA.

1.—Head of Piety; before it, a stork.
Rev.—Q. C. M. P. I.—i. e. *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius Imperator.* An elephant.

The female head on this coin doubtless alludes to the rescue of the Palladium by Metellus, when the temple of Vesta caught fire. The elephant commemorates the important victory obtained by Metellus in the first Punic war, when one hundred and twenty elephants were captured by the Romans, and exhibited in triumph with thirteen generals of the enemy.*

2.—Q. METEL. PIVS SCIPIO IMP. Female figure standing, with a globe on her head, and holding a triangle in her right hand: above, G. T. A.

* Liv. Epit. lib. xix.

Rev.—P. CRASSVS IVNI. LEG. PROPR. Victory holding a Caduceus and the Macedonian shield.

This, as well as other coins of the same family alludes to the victory of Metellus over the Macedonians.

FAMILY CALPURNIA.

PISO CAEPIO Q. A bearded head crowned with laurel: below, a trident.

Rev.—AD. FRV. EMV. EX. S. C. Two togated figures seated between two ears of corn.

A failure in the harvest in the year of Rome 507, caused a great scarcity, when by a decree of the senate, C. P. Piso and C. S. Cæpio, were sent into other countries to buy up corn. That this mission was performed to the satisfaction of the conscript fathers, may be inferred from the fact of the family being permitted to record it on their coins.

FAMILY CASSIA.

Q. CASSIVS VEST.—Veiled head of Vesta.

Rev.—The temple of Vesta: within, a curule chair. In the field, an urn and A.C. on a tablet.

This coin records the judgment of an ancestor

of the Gens Cassia on some vestals, several of whom were condemned to the dreadful punishment awarded by the Romans to the guilty priestesses of Vesta. The tablet denotes the tesseræ dropped into the urn when the vote was taken; the letters signifying *absolvo* or *condemno*.

FAMILY CLAUDIA.

MARCELLINVS. Male head; behind, the Triquetra, the symbol of Sicily.

Rev.—MARCELLVS COS. QVINQ. A veiled figure bearing a trophy, about to enter a temple.

The figure on the reverse of this coin is Marcellus, who slew Virodomarus, the Gaulish chief, with his own hand. He is about to offer up the spoils of the vanquished in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius. The Triquetra alludes to the conquest of Sicily by Marcellus.

FAMILY CORNELIA.

FAVSTA. Head of Diana; behind, the lituus.

Rev.—FELIX. A male figure clad in the toga, seated: below, two kneeling figures, one presenting a branch with three stems, the other with his hands tied behind his back.

This type commemorates the submission of Bacchius, king of Goetulia to Sylla,* when lieutenant of Marius, and the delivering up of the king's son in law, Jugurtha.

FAMILY HOSTILIA.

1. Head of Pavor; behind, a shield with the device of a thunderbolt.

Rev.—HOSTILIVS SASERN. A figure in a toga at full speed defending himself from the attack of a pursuer.

2. Same head; behind, the military lituus.

Rev.—HOSTILIVS SASERNA. Diana holding a stag by the horns; in her left hand a hunting spear.

The types of these coins are very curious, as confirming the account of Livy, who tells us that Tullus Hostilius, from whom this family traced their descent, fearing the consequences of a sudden panic, which had seized upon the Roman troops, owing to the desertion of the Albans, vowed twelve new priests and a temple to the divinities *Pavor* and *Pallor*.†

* Felix was a name adopted by Sylla. There are other coins of this family with the titles of *Consul* and *Imperator*.

† Liv. lib. i. c. 27.

FAMILY MAMILIA.

Head of Mercury; behind, the Caduceus.

Rev.—C. MAMIL. LIMET. A man dressed in a short habit, and wearing a cap, holding a staff, and advancing towards a dog who fawns upon him.

The family Mamilia boasted of their descent from Ulysses and the goddess Circe.* The hero of the Odyssey is here represented recognised by his dog.

FAMILY MEMMIA.

C. MEMMI. C. F. QVIRINVS. Laureated head with the beard arranged in long formal curls.

Rev.—MEMMIVS AED. CERIALIA PREIMVS FECIT. Ceres seated, a serpent at her feet; in her right hand ears of corn; in her left, a distaff.

This is one of several coins of consular families restored by the emperor Trajan. No historian mentions the institution of the festival of the Cerealia, and we have no indication of the period, save in this coin, which shews that it was first celebrated, when Memmius was Ædile.

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* Liv. lib. i. c. 49.

FAMILY NUMONIA.

No legend. Head of Victory.

Rev.—C. NVMONIVS VAALA. A soldier armed with a sword and buckler, attacking an intrenchment defended by two other soldiers.

These coins are of great rarity. They occur both in gold* and silver; and in the latter metal they were restored by Trajan. The event which the type commemorates, is unknown to us; but the name VAALA, an archaism for VALA, was doubtless derived from the exploit, namely the attack of an entrenched camp.

FAMILY PAPIA.

TRIVMPVS. Youthful laureated head; behind, a trophy.

Rev.—L. PAPIVS CELSVS M. VIR. A wolf, carrying a log to a fire, which an eagle fans with its wings.

The reverse of this coin illustrates one of the fables with which the early history of Italy abounds. Dion. Halikarnassus tells us that, when Æneas was about to found Lavinium, he observed a wolf

* A gold coin of this type, brought at a public sale in London in 1830 fourteen guineas. Mionnet values it at 600 francs.

and an eagle about to kindle a fire which a fox endeavoured to extinguish. It was foretold from this, that the infant colony, though at first exposed to the malice of neighbouring states, would finally subdue them. The figures of a fox and an eagle were, according to the same authority, set up in the forum of Lavinium.*

FAMILY PORCIA.

P. LAECA. Winged galeated head; before, X, the mark of the denarius or piece of ten ases.

Rev.—PROVOCO. A figure in military habit with a lictor behind crowning a citizen.

The type of this coin commemorates the establishment of the Porcian law by the tribune, Porcius Læca in the year of Rome 453. This law ordained that no magistrate should punish with death or scourge a Roman citizen, the punishment of offenders being restricted to banishment. Soldiers, however, had no protection from it, and were amenable to their general.

FAMILY POSTUMIA.

There are several interesting types of this family; but none more curious than the following:—

Head of Apollo: behind, a star; below, ROMA. before, X.

* Lib. i. c. 51.

Rev.—ALBINVS S. F. Castor and Pollux standing by their horses which are drinking at a fountain.

We have here the record of another popular fable of ancient Rome. Their historians* tell us that at the battle of the Lake Regillus† the twin divinities fought for the Romans, and that after routing the enemy, they proceeded to the city, and watered their horses at a fountain before the temple of Vesta. The crescent above them shews that it is evening, and the scene here

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* Dion. Hal. lib. vi. c. 13.

† Mr. Macaulay has handled this subject with his usual tact and discernment, in the introduction to his beautiful ballad of "The Battle of the Lake Regillus." "A Chaplain of Cortes," says he, "thirty years after the conquest of Mexico, in an age of printing presses, libraries, etc. etc., had the face to assert, that in one engagement against the Indians, St. James had appeared on a grey horse at the head of the Castilian adventurers." With this assurance of the priest, honest Bernal Diaz, who wrote an account of the expedition, (recently translated by Mr. Lockhart) doubted the evidence of his own senses. He saw, he says, a grey horse with a man on its back, but the man was to his thinking, Francesco de Morla, and not the ever blessed apostle St. James. "Nevertheless," he continues, with admirable simplicity, "it may be that the person on the grey horse was the glorious apostle St. James, *and that I, sinner that I am, was unworthy to see him!*" Mr. Macaulay observes after this, that "it is therefore conceivable that the appearance of Castor and Pollux may have become an article of faith, before the generation which had fought at Regillus had passed away."—*Lays of Ancient Rome*, 5th ed. p. 87.

depicted plainly indicates how firm a hold this tradition had taken of the Roman mind, though Livy* seems to shew that it had its origin in the superstition of the Roman general, who in the hour of danger raised a temple to Castor; while Frontinus† explains the matter by telling us that the dictator dressed up two young men to personate the twin brothers.

FAMILY SERGIA.

ROMA EX S. C. Winged galeated head: behind, X. the mark of the Denarius.

Rev.—M. SERGI. SILVS Q. A horseman at full gallop, holding in his left hand a human head and a sword.

Pliny‡ gives us an account of the person represented on this coin, which is very common and of rude execution. Sergius having been wounded in every limb, and, among many injuries, deprived of his right hand, fought in several battles with his left. He was twice captured by Hannibal, and was the wonder of his time for invincible courage and fortitude.

FAMILY TITURIA.

1. SABIN. A. PV. A grim bearded untrimmed head: before it, a branch.

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* Lib. ii. c. 20. † Frontinus. Stratagem.
‡ Hist. Nat. lib. vii. c. 25.

Rev.—L. TITVRI. Two soldiers casting their shields upon a woman who is sinking under a heap of shields: a crescent and a star above.

This coin illustrates the well-known story of Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of the citadel of Rome. Having agreed with Tatius, king of the Sabines, to deliver up the place to him, on condition that his soldiers gave her what they wore on their left arms, meaning their gold bracelets, the Sabine king accepted these terms; and, as he entered the place, threw his bracelet and his shield upon the traitress. His example was followed by the rest, and Tarpeia was overwhelmed and crushed to death. She was buried on the spot; and her name was afterwards given to the rock on which the citadel stood. The moon and star above the figures indicate that this event took place at night.

2. TA. SABIN. A similar head to that on the preceding coin.

Rev.—L. TITVRI. Two men, each bearing a woman in his arms.

This, like the former, is a well-known and common coin, of rude execution, commemorating the rape of the Sabines.

FAMILY VETVRIA.

TI. VET. Bust of Minerva; and X. the mark of the denarius.

Rev.—ROMA. A man kneeling and holding a sow, which two military figures are touching with their swords or daggers.

To what event the type of this coin alludes is not known; but it clearly records a sacrifice on the occasion of some solemn compact. Thus Virgil :—

> Post idem inter se posito certamine reges
> Armati Jovis ante aram, paterasque tenentes
> Stabant, *et cæsâ jungebant fœdera porcâ*.—Aen. viii. 639—41.

Nor are the *reverses* of this series of Roman coins alone to be regarded. Several of them bear the portraits of personages renowned in Roman history; and though some may possibly be ideal, it is curious to observe what were the acknowledged likenesses of the greatest characters of ancient Rome among the Romans themselves. On this account, these coins of families are held in much estimation by numismatists, notwithstanding their execution, which is often rude and inelegant. A few rare types frequently bring very high prices;* they are mostly very common and easily procurable.

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* The English reader will find all the rare and interesting types in the Series of Roman Consular Coins, noticed in "A Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins." 2 vols. 8vo. London. 1834.

§ 5.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS — THEIR PORTRAITS, LEGENDS AND TYPES REVIEWED FROM JULIUS CÆSAR TO GALLIENUS — THE THIRD BRASS SERIES — RAPID DEGENERACY OF ROMAN ART AFTER CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

In the series of Roman imperial coins, we have an unrivalled collection of authentic portraits, extending from Julius Cæsar down to Constantine the Great, and his immediate successors. After this period, art so rapidly degenerated, that we look in vain for actual portraiture. The iconoclastic spirit of the early Christians greatly favoured this decline, and led to the destruction of countless beautiful models, so that, in the succeeding reigns, the imperial effigies are only to be recognised by the ordinary insignia of sovereignty. The Byzantine style which succeeded, may afterwards be traced through many centuries, and did not totally disappear until after the revival of art.

Julius Cæsar was the first personage among the Romans, whose head appeared on coins during

his life-time; and here it should be observed, that the portraits of which we have spoken in the preceding section, are solely those of individuals who had been deified, or who had received divine honours.

The posthumous coins with the head of Pompey, ranging with the series, were struck by his sons. There is a denarius which has a very characteristic portrait—the hair rising from the forehead — *ἀναστόλην τῆς κόμης ἀτρέμα* — as described by Plutarch. The reverse bears the representation of Anapis and Amphinomus, the two Catanian brothers, who bore off their aged parents on their shoulders, during an eruption of Vesuvius.*

There are apparent discrepancies in some of the Roman portraits, which a little examination and consideration enable us to reconcile. Thus, on the brass coins bearing on one side the head of Julius Cæsar, with the legend DIVOS IVLIOS, and on the reverse the head of Augustus, the portrait of the latter has an uncouth and untrimmed aspect, very different from that which we find on other coins, on which the portrait has a more ideal character†. We know from

* This type occurs on coins of Catania, and was appropriately chosen by S. Pompey and his brothers, as a memorial of filial affection.

† Vide Sueton. in Aug. c. 79.

several passages in Suetonius, that Augustus, when he mourned for the loss of his legions in Germany, never shaved his face; and the same author says, that he affected a god-like air, and encouraged absurd rumours of his divine parentage; by which some doubtless profited, though it provoked the sarcasms of others, as related by the biographer of the Cæsars.* We may instance the anecdote from the same authority, of the Gaul who had crept near him, with the intention of hurling him down a precipice, and who cunningly said that he had been deterred from his purpose, and awed by the god-like aspect of his intended victim.†

Several of his coins, which, for the most part, are very common, have the representation of the emperor wearing the spiked crown, seated on a curule chair, and holding the hasta and patera (or an olive branch), like a divinity. There is a denarius with Capricorn on the reverse, under which sign Augustus was born. Several of his coins were restored by succeeding emperors.

Of Livia or Julia, the wife of Augustus, we have coins with the head of *Justice*, in which are discernible the features of the empress; and, besides a fine example in large brass, inscribed S. P.

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* Sueton. in Aug. c. 4. † Ibid. c. 79.

Q. R. IVLIAE AVGVST*æ*, with the carpentum, there is a coin of Livia, struck at Romula in Betica, on which is figured her portrait resting on a globe.*

The gold and silver of Agrippa, son in law of Augustus, are scarce; but coins in second brass, bearing a very marked portrait, with stern resolute features, are exceedingly common.† Of Julia, his wife, the depraved daughter of Augustus, there are some not uncommon brass coins of the second size, bearing a portrait of the most perfect beauty; reverse, the bust of Minerva and four Lybian characters. These pieces are attributed to Iol in Mauritania.

The coins of Tiberius present us with a portrait which answers to the description of the biographer of the Cæsars; and we may notice especially the peculiarity of the hair, growing down the back of the neck.‡ One of the most interesting types of his money is a large brass coin,

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* We probably have her portrait on a coin of Augustus, struck at Turiaso in Spain. See "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes," pl. xi. fig. 7.

† These coins, restored by Titus and Domitian, are very rare.

‡ "Capillo pone occipitium submissiore, ut cervicem etiam obtegeret." Suetonius in Tib. c. 68.— The old commentators, and even the translators, do not appear to have understood this passage; but it will be readily comprehended after a glance at the coins of Tiberius.

recording his munificence to the cities of Asia, destroyed by an earthquake. It bears the legend CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS. The emperor seated, with laureated head, and holding the hasta pura and a patera. It remains a remarkable record of a good act performed by a monster of vice, whose acts will not bear detail. This coin was restored by Titus.

The portraits of the younger Drusus may be known by their resemblance to those of his execrable father, allowance being made for the difference of their ages. One of his large brass is without the head; but has on the reverse the heads of his twin children, each placed on a cornucopia. The large brass of Drusus senior bears a handsome and characteristic portrait. They were struck by the Emperor Claudius, his son, whose name and titles generally appear on them. Of Antonia, the daughter of Antony, the triumvir, there is a common middle brass coin, with a handsome dignified portrait. The reverse bears her figure as a priestess, and the name and titles of Claudius.

The large brass of Germanicus, with his portrait, is of great rarity. A coin in second brass, with the full-length figure of this prince holding a legionary standard, legend SIGNIS RECEPT. DEVICTIS. GERM. commemorates the recovery of the standards lost in the defeat of

Varus. This piece is very common. There is also a very common middle brass coin with Nero and Drusus, the sons of Germanicus, on horseback, legend, NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES.

The dull heavy features of Claudius are no doubt most faithfully depicted on his coins. The artists of antiquity must have found it utterly impossible to impart dignity to such lineaments; and we can accordingly discover no traces of the ideal in the portraits on his money; we are, however, compensated for this by one or two reverses, particularly that which records the erection of a triumphal arch at Rome, to commemorate the subjugation of Britain.*

The discrepancies already alluded to in the portraits on Roman coins, may be remarked on those of Caligula. On some, particularly the large brass, we have a handsome profile; but on the second brass, we almost invariably find a portrait agreeing with the description of Suetonius, and characteristic of the brutal malignity which even transcends that of his predecessor.

There are several large brass coins of great

* See Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, 2nd ed. plate 1. fig. 1. This coin represents the triumphal arch surmounted by an equestrian statue, a monument overlooked by the *savans* who discussed the propriety of placing the Duke of Wellington's statue on such a structure.

beauty and interest, one of which represents the emperor haranguing his troops—legend, ADLOCVT*io* COH*ortium*. This coin is the more remarkable on account of the absence of the perpetual S. C. Another has the figures of the three infamous sisters of Caligula, with their names above. We are told that the senate after his death destroyed his busts, pictures and coins,* but those in brass exist in considerable numbers, while the silver and gold are very scarce.

The coins of Nero in gold and in brass are exceedingly abundant; but a well-preserved denarius is not so often found. There is little deviation in the portraits, which represent him as a short fat personage, with slight traces of a beard,† and a countenance the chief expression of which is sensuality. Some of his large brass coins are of great beauty, especially those with DECVRSIO —the Emperor and attendants on horseback, and that without legend, but with a very beautiful triumphal arch. A third has a representation of the temple of Janus with the legend PACE PER TERRA MARIQVE PARTA IANVM CLVSIT.

* Dion. Cass. lib. lx.

† It is generally supposed that Hadrian was the first Emperor who wore a beard; but those who have carefully examined the coins of Nero, must have perceived that he affected one, though it is but slightly indicated.

The portraits on the coins of Galba are uniformly of the same character. The features are hard, but well defined, and the head is bald. We know, from Suetonius, that it was so destitute of hair that the soldier who severed it from the trunk presented it to Otho holding it with his thumb thrust into the mouth!*

The coins of Otho, of *Roman*† fabric, occur in gold and silver only, and bear a portrait remarkable for the *peruke*, which we are told by Suetonius he wore, and that it was so artificially contrived as to defy recognition—*ut nemo dignosceret*,‡ an assertion which is certainly not supported by the effigy on his coins, which plainly betrays the *wig*. The reverses of his money offer nothing remarkable.

On the coins of Vitellius we have a portrait characteristic of grossness and sensuality. They are inferior in execution to those of his predecessors, and, with the exception of the silver, are all scarce. There is a coin in gold with the head of his father Lucius Vitellius. The large brass bear, among other legends, HONOS ET VIRTVS — FIDES EXERCITVM and VRBS RESTITVTA!

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* In. Galba. c. 20.

† His brass coins are of Antioch in Syria and Alexandria in Egypt. The first are extremely rare.

‡ In Othone. cap. ult.

The gold silver and brass of Vespasian are common, and of a great variety of types. He is represented with an uninviting physiognomy, which reminds us of the coarse jest of the buffoon related by his biographer.* Some of the reverses are of great interest, particularly those relating to the conquest of Judæa, with the legends IVDAEA CAPTA and IVDAEA DEVICTA.† There is a very rare large brass coin with the heads of Titus and Domitian, and another with ROMA RESVRGENS (sometimes RESVRGES) the Emperor raising up a prostrate female figure.‡

Titus is frequently represented with a countenance closely resembling his father's, save the peculiarity already alluded to. His coins also record the subjugation of Judæa, and bear the same types and legends as those of Vespasian. The name *Titus* is generally expressed by the initial letter only. Trajan restored some of his types.

Two descriptions of portrait are found on the coins of Domitian. One represents him with a short neck, and a physiognomy like that of his

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* Suetonius. In Vesp. c. 20.

† Several varieties are figured in "Numismatic Illustrations of the Narrative Portions of the New Testament," 8vo.

‡ Descriptive Catalogue, vol. i. plate v. fig. 6.

brother; but on the greater number, the head is that of a handsome and tall man, which agrees with the description of Suetonius.* This is only to be explained by the supposition, that the popularity of Titus suggested the depicting his successor with the same lineaments. Something of the same kind may be observed in the earlier coins of Hadrian.

The coins of Nerva bear a portrait, which cannot be confounded with any other in the Roman series. Though the profile is essentially Roman, the features have neither a sensual nor a haughty expression; but the physiognomist will perhaps consider them too severe for the qualities ascribed to him by Pliny and by Martial. His short reign was a happy one for the Roman people, and his coins record acts of beneficence, which stand for ever in striking contrast to the atrocities of the Cæsars. Two of these deserve especial mention:—one records the abrogation of the oppressive tax called *Vehiculatio*, and bears the type of two mules grazing—legend, VEHICVLATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA. The vehiculatio empowered couriers, and others employed by the Roman state, to press into their service horses and carriages belonging to individuals in any town or village at which they might

* In Dom. c. 18.

arrive: and if the removing of this tax from the Italians was regarded by the Roman senate as a considerate and merciful decree, it will be readily imagined that its imposition was experienced with tenfold severity by those nations which were tributary to the Romans, especially by the unhappy Jews. The significant command of our Lord: "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain*," clearly alludes to this compulsory service. The other coin is no less interesting; the type is a palm-tree, the symbol of Judæa, and the legend records the abolition of the tax on the Jews, imposed by Vespasian: FISCI IVDAICI CALVMNIA SVBLATA.

Trajan next succeeds. His coins are numerous in the three metals, and the types and legends of great variety and interest. On some of them the portrait is apparently carelessly executed. This is the more observable in many of his denarii, which appear to have been hasty performances of the moneyers, who perhaps had no portrait of the emperor before them, or, at any rate, an imperfect and unauthentic bust or picture. Nevertheless, we have numerous examples bearing a bust, which is very conspicuous in the series of Roman portraits, particularly in the configuration of the head. The reverses bear

* Καὶ ὅστις σε ἀγγαρεύσει μίλιον ἕν ὕπαγε μετ' αὐτοῦ δύο. Matth. v. 41.

records of munificent acts worthy of a wise and good emperor; and the constant iteration of S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI—*the senate and the people of Rome to the best Prince*—are enduring monuments of his paternal government. Many of the types in gold and silver are very interesting, particularly those with the heads of the father of Trajan, of Hadrian when Cæsar, and of Plotina, the empress. Most of the commemorative types and legends are repeated on the large brass; and among these are ALIM. ITAL., the emperor seated, a woman standing before him, holding an infant, while another stands near her. This clearly alludes to the founding by Trajan of infant-asylums in some of the Italian towns for the support of orphans and friendless children. To these wise and benevolent acts of the emperor, Pliny* plainly alludes; and the type and legend may be coupled with those of another example:—REST*itutori* ITAL*iae* S. P. Q. R.OPTIMO PRINCIPI; the emperor protecting a prostrate woman with two children. The other types of interest are: AQVA TRAIANA.—FORVM TRAIANI.—PORTVM TRAIANI.—BASILICA VLPIA.—REX PARTHIS DATVS.—REGNA ADSIGNATA.—ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM.P. R. REDACTAE.—VIA TRAIANA, etc. There are

* Paneg. c. 28.

also some very beautiful small brass coins of this emperor, one of which has the legend DARDANICI.

Of Plotina, wife of Trajan, we have coins in the three metals. One in gold has the head of Matidia, daughter of Marciana*. They are of considerable rarity, as are also the coins of Marciana, the sister of Trajan: legend, MARCIANA AVG. SOROR IMP. TRAJANI. Rev. MATIDIA AVG. F., etc.†

The coins of Hadrian represent him with a handsome intelligent countenance, though some may object to it as wearing a sensual expression. He appears with a beard, which Spartian says he wore in order to conceal some scars, which disfigured the lower part of his face. The reverses are the most curious and numerous of any of the coins of the first fifteen emperors. Among these are the large brass recording his visits to the various provinces, Alexandria, Bithynia, Britannia, Cilicia, Dacia, Gallia, Hispania, Judæa, Mauritania, Nicomedia and Phrygia ‡. On several of these he is ostentatiously styled *restitutor*, a circum-

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* A fine large brass coin of Matidia brought, at a public sale in London in 1832, the sum of £32 10*s.*!!

† Descriptive Catalogue, vol. i. p. 226.

‡ These interesting records of the travels of Hadrian have been illustrated in a work entitled: "Mémoire sur les Voyages de l'Empereur Hadrien, et sur les Médailles qui s'y rapportent." Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

stance which discredits the conjecture of Bayle, that Hadrian abandoned the conquests of his predecessor from modesty alone, thereby confessing his inferiority to Trajan. Such a supposition would scarcely have been hazarded by the critic, if he had not overlooked the large brass coin of Hadrian, on which the emperor is represented seated in a curule chair placed on a suggestum, directing the distribution of gifts to the citizens, with the vain-glorious legend, LOCVPLETATORI ORBIS TERRARVM. Two types record acts of liberality by the burning of the securities for debts due to the treasury: legend, RELIQVA VETERA HS. NOVIES MILL. ABOLITA*. Another is remarkable for a *date*, which, in the ordinary acceptation of the term as applied to coins, is of very recent adoption. It bears the representation of a female figure seated on the ground, holding a wheel resting on her knees, while her left arm encircles three metæ: legend, ANN. DCCCLXXIIII NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CON. The exact interpretation of the legend is still open to discussion, the letter P. leaving it somewhat in doubt; but the probability is that it records the celebration of public games on the 874th "birth-day" of Rome.

* See Capt. Smyth's Description of Large Brass Medals. 4to. 1834. Also, Eckhel, D. N. Vet. vol. vi. p. 478.

We have already alluded to the coins of Hadrian commemorating his visits to the various provinces of the empire. That relating to Britain, representing the emperor and a female figure sacrificing: legend, ADVENTVS AVG. BRITANNIAE is of great rarity; and there is another with the word BRITANNIA only,—the province personified, with spear and shield, seated on a rock. A similar type occurs in middle brass *.

Hitherto the *medallions* struck in the reigns of the different emperors have been passed over in silence, as representing no multiples or divisions of current money; but they now become numerous and important. From Augustus to Hadrian, besides medallions in brass, there are examples in silver, which were probably struck on occasions of festivals in some Asiatic city; perhaps at Ephesus, as we find on many a representation of the far-famed goddess *Diana Ephesia* †.

Some of this class, with the head of Hadrian, bear the singular figure of *Jupiter Labrandeus;* another has a veiled figure of an archaic divinity, which our antiquaries have not identified.

In the reign of Antoninus, medallions of great beauty and interest were struck in brass, and

* Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, 2nd edition, plate i. figs. 5, 6, 7, 8.

† An example of these interesting medallions is given at p. 38.

though they are so rare as to be scarcely ever found except in national collections, they are especially deserving the attention of the antiquary. One depicts the arrival of Æsculapius at Rome, as described by the ancient poet*. Another represents *Cocles* swimming across the Tiber, after destroying the bridge. On a third we see Nævius cutting the whetstone. A very fine one has the figures of Æneas and Ascanius landing from a galley, with the sow and pigs on the shore, as described by Virgil†. The walls of Alba, with Æneas carrying his father on his shoulders; the destruction of the giant Cacus by Hercules; Bacchus and Ariadne; Vulcan forging a helmet, and Telephus suckled by the goat, are the subjects of some of the other medallions of this emperor, and, though they contribute nothing to history and chronology, they shew what were the most popular myths and legends at Rome at this period. The large and middle brass of this emperor comprise many interesting types, among which are several relating to Britain‡. The most remarkable legends and types are:—CAPPADOCIA; the province personified standing near mount Argæus.—ALEXANDRIA. The provinces

* Ovid. Metam. lib. xv. † Æn. lib. viii.

‡ See Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, plate i. fig. 9; plate ii. figs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; plate iii. fig. 18.

are also personified in AFRICA, DACIA, HISPANIA, ITALY (a female figure seated on a globe), PHOENICE. Other legends are IVNONI SOSPITAE.—REX ARMENIS DATVS.—REX QVADIS DATVS.* There are also several varieties of LIBERALITAS, the emperor distributing gifts; and lastly, posthumous coins with a view of the Antonine column DIVO PIO. *Rev.* CONSECRATIO, or a representation of an altar, or the funeral pile used at the ceremony of the apotheosis of the deified emperor.

Of Faustina, the wife of Antoninus, we have a variety of coins in the three metals: they are mostly very common, except the denarii which have the head veiled, a mark of deification. She was the sister of Ælius, to whose features hers bear a marked family likeness. She resembled her brother also in licentiousness; and her retaining the regard of a good man is a marvel now as it was in the days of her profligate career. Though to vices which debase womankind she added avarice, there is yet a scarce type, occurring in silver as well as in gold, struck in her honour, with the legend PVELLAE FAVSTINIANAE, to commemorate the establishment of an orphan

* These two legends refer to events on which history is silent, and which must have taken place between the years of Rome 140 and 145.

asylum. Her posthumous coins abound, and the epithet DIVA is paralleled on Greek silver of the size of the quinarius, by ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ*

At this period there is a marked decline in the medallic art of the Romans; but it is still more conspicuous in the coins of the joint emperors, who succeeded Antoninus.

Marcus Aurelius appears on the coins on which he is styled *Cæsar*, with a beardless curly head and pleasing mild features, which may be traced in all his portraits up to the posthumous coins recording his deification, inscribed DIVVS M. ANTONINVS PIVS. The portraits of Verus are, on the whole, somewhat better executed than those of his colleague; and they are conspicuous for the careful dressing of the hair and beard, as noticed by Capitolinus, who says that the imperial dandy was very vain of it, often powdering it with gold-dust, a piece of effeminacy practised by Gallienus. As the Romans considered a small forehead a beauty, the hair is brought down nearly to the eyebrows; and, though the historian says his countenance was calculated to command respect, it certainly was the reverse of prepossessing, and stands in singular contrast with the benignant features of

* There are several fine medallions of this empress, on one of which is a representation of Claudia the vestal, drawing the stranded galley with her girdle. Descript. Catal. vol. i. p. 275.

Aurelius. One of the commonest types of their coins is that which represents the two emperors joining hands, with the legend CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM. This was copied by the moneyers in some of the cities of Greece; and, whether it records the visit of Aurelius to Verus at Canusium, on hearing that he was sick, or was meant to imply the habitual concord of the emperors, it shews that the type was a popular one in the happiest days of Rome. Other legends are those recording his victories over the Germans and the Sarmatians: GERMANIA SVBACTA, or DE GERMANIS and DE SARMATIS. The RESTITVTORI ITALIAE of this reign was not flattery but glory; for it is well known, that, to furnish the means of repelling the barbarians in the Marcomanic campaign, Aurelius sold his most valuable effects and even the robes of the empress.

The coins of Faustina and Lucilla, the wives of the two emperors, are common in the three metals; and the greater part bear the figures of the different female divinities, evidently in compliment to the empresses. The peacock, the badge of consecration, appears on their posthumous coins. The portraits of the elder and younger Faustina are distinguished chiefly by the dressing of the hair, which in the former is carried to the crown of the head; but on those of the wife of Aurelius the hair is gathered in a knot behind.

There are several very beautiful medallions of this family, among which may be noticed that of Aurelius, with Hercules Victor, bearing a trophy, in a car, drawn by four centaurs, each with different attributes; legend, TEMPORVM FELICITAS; and that with the emperors on horseback attended by two standard bearers; legend, PROFECTIO AVGVSTORVM COS. III.* Two medallions of Faustina the younger, preserved in the collection of the British Museum, are remarkable. One apparently represents the empress about to take the bath, surrounded by winged genii; the other records a sacrifice, at which six women are officiating†.

Commodus appears on coins from youth‡ to the prime of manhood; and if his portraits may be trusted, inherited the personal comeliness of his parents. On some examples the countenance is most beautiful and noble, and certainly sanctions the trite, but often questioned proverb: "Fronti nulla fides." Commodus, however, was destitute of wit and genius, and altogether a low sensualist from his boyhood upwards. Aurelius had observed this in him at an early age; and the

* Descriptive Catalogue. vol.1. plate C.

† Ibid. plate B.

‡ He was invested with the title *Princeps Juventutis*, or Prince of the Youth. A.D.175.

philosophic father had the mortification of finding his precepts disregarded by a worthless son, whom he in vain endeavoured to wean from low and grovelling pleasures. His silver and brass coins, with a few exceptions, are common, and of great variety; but the gold are all rare*. As he accompanied his father in his campaigns, the reverses resemble those of Aurelius in many instances, and DE GERMANIS and DE SARMATIS frequently occur; and it is not until a later period, that we find the despot assuming the attributes of Hercules, and bringing the imperial dignity to the lowest depth of degradation, while the servile senate looked on, applauded his frantic acts, and struck coins in his honour! Among these is a type with Victory seated on a heap of shields, holding a shield and a palm-branch, with the words VICT*oriae* BRIT*tanicae* in the exergue†. This coin is not very uncommon. It was struck to commemorate the advantages gained by Marcellus, the Roman general in Britain; on which occasion, Commodus was saluted Imperator the

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* The gold coins of Commodus.

† See "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," 2nd ed. plate iii. fig. 19. This coin, when well preserved, and struck *on an ample flan of metal*, is a very desirable specimen; but it is often in indifferent preservation.

seventh time. That the imperial madman was very much elated at this event, we may suppose, from the circumstance of his recording it on two of his medallions*. The other types of his coins are SAL*us* GEN*eris* HVM*ani*, Hygeia raising up a kneeling figure, supposed to typify the cessation of the dreadful plague, which ravaged Rome for three years, during the prevalence of which Commodus revelled at Laurentum, and spent the money he had raised under the pretext of going to Africa. Another has I. O. M. SPONSOR SEC*uritatis* AVG*usti*, Jupiter standing as the guardian of the emperor. Serapis is also honoured with the title of Conservator of this prince, who, however, appears to have thought more of Hercules than the great divinities, as shown by the legends HERCVLI COMMODIANO and HERCVLI ROMANO, while a medallion bears the head of Commodus, covered with the lion's skin. *Rev.* Hercules ploughing with a yoke of oxen; legend, HERCVLI CONDITORI, etc.† The coins with TEMPORVM FELICITAS have the type of four children personifying the seasons.

The coins of Crispina, the wife of Commodus,

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* One of those, of very large size, is a very beautiful performance. It is engraved on the title page of Captain Smyth's "Descriptive Catalogue," also in Coins of the Romans relating to Britain. Pl. iii. fig. 20.

† Descriptive Catalogue. vol. i. pl. D.

are very common in silver and brass; but the gold, like that of Commodus, is of considerable rarity. The types and legends offer nothing remarkable, except those with DIS GENITALIBVS and DIS CONIVGALIBVS, vain records of an unhappy union. Commodus ordered her to be put to death at Capræa, about five years after their marriage, of the fruit of which there is no historical record.

The death of Commodus was the extinction of the imperial succession; and Pertinax, who had served in Parthia, Syria, Noricum, and in Britain, was invested with the purple. His coins are rare in all the metals. The finest portraits are those on the large brass, on which he appears with a venerable aspect and flowing beard. The legends of the reverses are few, but some of them are curious, as for instance: DIS CVSTODIBVS or DIS GENITORIBVS, and MENTI LAVDANDAE.

Of Didius Julianus, the *purchaser* of the Roman empire when put up to sale, there are coins in the three metals, although his miserable reign did not exceed sixty-six days. This is among several proofs that one of the very earliest acts of sovereignty in those days was the striking of money with the imperial effigies. The only remarkable type of this emperor's money is that which represents him wearing the toga, and holding a globe; legend, RECTOR ORBIS. It occurs

on his coins in silver and gold, as well as on those in large brass. They are all rare, except the latter, which, however, are scarce, compared with those of other reigns. A well-preserved second brass coin is a great rarity.

Of Manlia Scantilla, the wife, and Didia Clara, the daughter of Julianus, there are coins in all the metals; but the types and legends are not remarkable. They are of considerable rarity.

Of Pescennius Niger the only Latin coins are denarii. There was a gold coin in the French cabinet, supposed by competent judges to be genuine; but it was stolen some years ago with other objects of great interest and rarity. There are brass coins struck in Greek cities, and many ill-executed forgeries; and though Captain Smyth, in his very interesting "Descriptive Catalogue," has ingeniously pleaded for one, bearing the legend KAICAPЄIAC ΓЄPMANIKHC, we do not hesitate to class it with other attempts of this kind*.

The coins which next claim our attention, are those of Clodius Albinus; and the greatest part of these are, to an Englishman, peculiarly interesting from the circumstance of their being the money of a prince reigning exclusively in

* Eckhel thinks the word *justus* (IOYCTOC) in the legend of the legend of the obverse, open to doubt; but there is a denarius with VICTOR IVST. AVG. on the reverse.

Britain, though the dies for his coins may have been engraved at Rome, and forwarded to the provinces. The gold is of great rarity, and the silver and brass rather scarce. He is represented with a mean and undignified aspect, his beard being spare, and the nose small. The head is without the laurel wreath. There is a type and legend, which occurs in each metal, as well as on a brass medallion, namely: SAECVLO FRVGIFERO COS. II. A bearded figure in a long robe and wearing a tiara, seated in a chair between two sphinxes. The figure is supposed by Monsieur Lenormant to be a represention of the god Aion, worshipped at Hadrumetum in Africa, the birth-place of Albinus. This conjecture receives confirmation from the fact of an inscription having been recently found among the ruins of Hadrumetum in which the city among other epithets is styled "Frugifera." There is another coin bearing a similar legend, but with a half-naked figure, with radiated head, holding a caduceus, and ears of wheat in his right hand, and in his left an object which is generally supposed to be a rake. This figure has been conjectured, by some, to be a representation of the Gaulish Mercury, which seems not improbable; but it may possibly have reference to some African divinity. Be this as it may; both these types stand conspicuous and alone in the Roman

series, if we except the coins of Severus, on some of whose large brass it appears, a fact which may be accounted for by the supposition that the die was originally intended for the money of Albinus. A few years since, a large quantity of the coins of Albinus were discovered in France in the most perfect state of preservation, but of extremely rude execution. They all bore the title of *Augustus*, and were doubtless struck on the arrival of Albinus in the province, just before the decisive battle with the tyrant Severus.

Of Severus and of his sons, when Cæsars, there are very numerous coins. The portraits of this sanguinary despot appear to have been somewhat carefully executed, and especially on the pieces in large brass. This is apparent also in many of the brass coins of Caracalla; but Geta often appears with the features of a man of at least thirty years, though we are told he was murdered by Caracalla at the age of twenty three. Nevertheless some of the coins of Geta bear a very youthful bust.

The gold and silver coins of Severus are remarkable from the circumstance of their bearing groups of family portraits; but the types most likely to interest an Englishman, are those which commemorate advantages acquired by the Romans in Britain. Of these there are several varieties

in the three metals*. The title BRIT*annicus* is constantly found in the legend of the obverse, even when the reverse type bears no ascertained allusion to the British campaign. A second brass of Caracalla has the representation of the arch of Severus, with the legend ARCVS AVG.

About this period coins abound in base silver, which, it may be clearly seen, are cast from moulds. It would appear, from an examination of this subject, that the practice commenced with Severus; and, that, although much of his money is struck from dies, a very large quantity was prepared in the way referred to, and that the practice was not abandoned in succeeding reigns. It is very propable that so pernicious an example gave great latitude to the forgers of those times, and that an authorised issue of a spurious currency, and the still baser manufacture of false denarii were carried on at one and the same time†.

The student of ancient costume will be interested with the head-dresses of Domna, the wife of Severus, and Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla: their portraits present no striking peculiarities, but a reverse of Plautilla with PROPAGO IMPERI

* See Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, plate iii. figs. 21 — 25, and plate iv. figs. 26 — 34.

† Ibid. pp. 69 — 102, where the whole subject of this base coinage is reviewed at some length. The plate in illustration shews the mode of casting the coins.

is a remarkable as well as a melancholy record; for she was banished by Caracalla to Lipari within a year after their marriage. Caracalla was assassinated by the orders of Macrinus the Prætorian prefect, to save his own life, which had been threatened by the inexorable tyrant. The soldiers elected Macrinus emperor immediately, and, though his reign was short, and his coins are much less common than many others in the Roman series, there are several varieties, and their workmanship is, for the period, of good execution. The portrait is that of a man of ripe middle age, with an ample beard, and, albeit the nose is ill-shaped, the countenance is not without dignity. Of his son Diadumenian there are coins in the three metals, with a neat, comely, youthful bust and cropped head, which appears to have been executed with a regard to fidelity. It is somewhat singular that even the colonial coins of this prince bear a well-executed and apparently accurate portrait; and we may instance an exceedingly well-preserved example, struck at Berytus in Phœnicia (Beyrout), in the cabinet of Dr. John Lee.

There are some remarkable types among the coins of Elagabalus, but none more worthy of notice than those representing the cone-shaped stone, which the imperial monster brought from his native city to Rome. One of these exhibits

the exotic divinity on a quadriga in the midst of four standards. The portrait affords no satisfactory indications for the physiognomist, and being sometimes carelessly executed, especially on Greek and colonial coins, is often confounded with that of Caracalla. This confusion is favoured by the abuse of the honoured name of *Antoninus*, which was borne both by Caracalla and Elagabalus. We have coins of Cornelia Paula, Aquilia Severa, and Annia Faustina, the successive wives of this depraved wretch, and of Julia Soemias, his mother, and Julia Moesa, his grand-mother, all of which bear portraits with their peculiar head-dresses.

The coins of Severus Alexander are most abundant in the three metals; and there is an infinite variety of types. One of the scarcest and most interesting is that representing the baths erected by this emperor. There are coins of Orbiana, the wife of Alexander. This lady is unnoticed by historians; but an Alexandrian coin informs us that she was married to the emperor in the fifth year of his reign (A. D. 226). The coins of Mammea, his mother, are as abundant as those of her son, whom she strongly resembles in features.

There was formerly, in the royal cabinet at Paris, a unique gold coin of Uranius Antoninus, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in

the East, in the reign of Severus Alexander, but who was shortly afterwards captured and brought before the emperor. It was stolen on a November night in the year 1841, with the imperial suite in gold, and other precious objects of antiquity.

The common brass coins of Maximinus have nothing besides the portraits to recommend them to especial notice; but those who desire to behold the likeness of the huge Thracian, who wore his wife's bracelet for a thumb-ring, will see in the colossal features portrayed on his coins, evidence of the truth of the historian's description. His gold coins are very scarce, especially the half aurei or quinarii. The coins of Maximus, his son, are easily obtained in first and second brass. The portrait is that of a handsome and intelligent youth, with features somewhat resembling those of his father, but with a milder expression. Of Paulina, the wife of the emperor, there are silver and brass coins, which, from their style, are conjectured to be of this period; but she is not mentioned in history. The resemblance to be traced in her portrait to that of Maximus, leaves no doubt, however, as to the correctness of the appropriation.

The older numismatists in this place insert a coin which they attributed to Titus Quartinus, who raised in Germany the standard of revolt against Maximinus, but was defeated and put to

death. It bears a head with radiated crown and the legend DIVO TITO; *Rev.* an altar with CONSECRATIO. It is now, however, generally acknowledged that the coins of this type belong to a series struck by Gallienus in honour of those princes, who had received the apotheosis*.

Silver and brass coins of the Gordiani Africani are scarce, though there are several varieties; the legends offer nothing remarkable. These pieces are distinguished by the portraits, the legends of the obverse being the same. No gold coins are known. The portraits on the coins of the joint emperors Pupienus and Balbinus represent the former bearded and with a high forehead and venerable aspect, and his colleague as a well-fed and well-favoured man, beardless and past the middle age. The AMOR MVTVVS AVG. and CARITAS MVTVA AVG. of these emperors are the only remarkable legends.

The coins of Gordian the third, with the exception of the gold, are excessively abundant, and the reverses are very numerous. The portrait is without beard, and the features pleasing, though the reverse of classical. There are only silver and brass of his Empress Tranquillina, and these are of the greatest rarity; but there are some Greek imperial coins with good portraits.

* Descript. Catal. vol. i. p. 459.

On the not uncommon coins of Singara in Mesopotamia, we have the heads of Gordian and Tranquillina face to face; and her portrait occurs on a large brass coin of Nicopolis in Epirus.

With the exception of the gold, the money of Philip and his family is exceedingly common. His portrait is that of a man past the middle age, with sharp Arabian features and cropped head. His son's is not dissimilar, if we take into consideration the difference of ages. The portrait of the empress Otacilia shew that the female head dress of the preceding reigns was still in vogue among the Romans. The most remarkable types of legends of this reign are those recording the celebration of the secular games on the completion of the thousandth year of Rome. One of these has a cippus inscribed MILLIARIVM SAECVLVM. Others have the representation of the various animals exhibited to the populace on this occasion, and bear the legend SAECVLARES AVGG*ustorum*.

The coins of Trajanus Decius uniformly bear a portrait which we at once admit to be faithful. There is no attempt to impart ideality to it; and, indeed, this description of artifice seems to have been unknown, or, at any rate, unpractised among the Romans, in the decline of the empire. Decius is represented with the grave sensible features of a man far past the middle age, his hair thin, and

the forehead bald. The gold coins of this emperor are very scarce; but those of silver and copper are very common. The most interesting types and legends are DACIA FELIX; the province personified holding a military ensign; GENIVS EXERCITVS ILLYRICIANI, Genius standing with patera and cornucopia. *Rev.* PANNONIAE; two women, each holding a standard. The coins of his wife and son are equally common with those of the emperor, and offer nothing remarkable.

The portraits on the coins of Trebonianus Gallus may be easily distinguished from any other. The features are manly and not without dignity, the nose being hooked and prominent; whence perhaps his cognomen. The countenance of Æmilian, his successor, is dignified and intelligent, and certainly superior to that of the Emperor Valerian who next succeeded. Mariniana is known only by her coins, which are the sole record of this empress, who is conjectured to have been the wife of Valerian. She appears to have died during the life-time of her husband, and to have received the honours of consecration, as some of her posthumous coins bear the usual types of deification. The large brass series ends with Gallienus and his wife and son, or rather with Postumus, who assumed the purple in Gaul, during the reign of that effeminate prince.

Before this period, the silver coin, the standard of which was gradually lowered after the reign of Trajan, gives place to a description of third brass, washed with silver or tin; and good silver does not reappear until the reign of Diocletian, who, it would seem, had effected a reformation of the public money. Small brass coins of Gallienus and his successors, down to the reign of Arcadius and Honorius, are every year discovered in those countries which were once included in the limits of the Roman Empire; and even in the remote province of Britain the money of emperors or tyrants, whose sway did not exceed three days, is frequently discovered, so widely diffused as to raise doubts in the minds of some, whether their reign was really so brief as stated by the historians of the time. We may cite as an example the coins of Marius, which, besides other places in England, have, within these few years past, been dug up at Swansea, at Badminton in Gloucestershire, and at Deal in Kent. These coins bear a very remarkable portrait, which has the indubitable stamp of individuality. Nor are these the only pieces meriting our attention on this account. The innumerable small brass of Victorinus, and of Tetricus and his son, bear exceedingly well executed portraits, which never vary, and which, like that of Postumus, cannot be confounded with others of the Roman series.

The same individual character may be traced in the portraits of Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Aurelianus, Carus, Numerianus Carinus, Diocletianus, and Maximianus; and it is particularly observable in the money struck by Carausius and Allectus, usurpers in Britain *.

A further decline in Roman art may be observed after this period. The portraits are no longer displayed in a bold and prominent manner, but a low relief, and, with some few exceptions, a total absence of individuality are the characteristics of the coinage of the lower empire from and after the reign of Constantine the Great †.

The coins of the emperors of the East claim no notice on the score of *Portraiture*, the barbarous effigies which they bear being interesting solely on account of their illustration of ancient costume.

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* See Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, plate v. figs. 35—44, and plate vi. figs. 45—47.

† Notwithstanding this, the general outlines of the portraits are sufficiently indicated. No one can confound the bust of Magnentius with that of Constantine, or the features of Constans with those of Julian the Apostate. Though these coins are common to excess, their constant, their almost daily discovery in England, renders them extremely interesting. While this sheet was passing through the press, numerous small brass of Constantine and the emperors of his time have been dug up by my friend Martin Farquhar Tupper and myself at Farley Heath, on the estate of Mr. Drummond, M. P., three miles from Guildford.

§ 6.

ROMAN COINS ACTUALLY MINTED IN BRITAIN. — MONEY OF CARAUSIUS AND ALLECTUS. — COINS OF CONSTANTINE WITH THE LETTERS OF THE LONDON MINT.

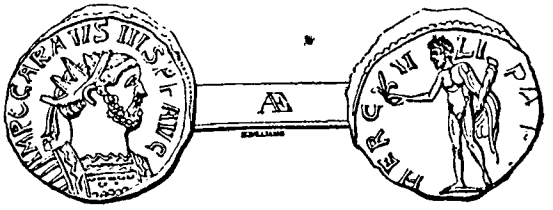
ALTHOUGH there are many Roman coins which have direct reference to Britain, it is generally supposed that the first examples in that series which were minted in the island are those of Diocletian and Maximian with LON in the exergue*. Should this appropriation be questioned, we can nevertheless class with certainty those of the usurpers Carausius and Allectus, of whose coins there are many varieties. It is singular, that the gold of Carausius is much rarer than that of his successor, there being but one example known in England†, while of Allectus there are several. They are all, however, of great rarity. The most interesting coin of Carausius is that in small brass with the heads of Diocletian, Maximilian and Carausius, side by side; legend,

* Coins of the Romans relating to Britain. p. 107.

† This is in the collection of the British Museum, to which it was bequeathed by the Rev. Mr. Cracherode.

CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI. *Rev.* PAX AVGGG; the three letters G. denoting the triple sovereignty*, which, however, was doubtless reluctantly conceded, while there appears every reason for believing that the recognition was blazoned by Carausius, and not by the emperors†.

It is worthy of remark that the best executed portraits of Carausius are those on his small brass coins, the silver being generally extremely rude, and the aureus in the museum differing in workmanship, and bearing a portrait destitute of those characteristic traits by which the bold usurper's features are better known. The coin here engraved, an unique specimen in small brass, exhibits a well executed armed bust; legend, IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. (*Imperator, Carausius, Pius Felix Augustus*). *Rev.* HERCVLI PACIFERO. Hercules with his attributes, holding an olive-branch;



* A coin of this type, which is of the first rarity, brought £8 10s. 0d. at a sale in London in 1844.

† Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, p. 115.

a device and legend borrowed from the coins of the emperors, as were many others in the suite of Carausius' coins, though the EXPECTATE VENI clearly shews design and invention in others*.

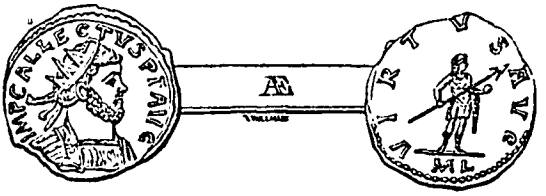
The gold of Allectus, as before observed, is much less rare than that of Carausius; but his silver is of extreme scarcity. All bear marks of care in their workmanship, and lead us to the inference that some of them were prepared in secret, before the murder of Carausius. The portrait, like that of his predecessor, sometimes wears the radiated crown, and sometimes is laureated; but the likeness varies no more than might be expected in coins of this class.

The types of Allectus in third brass are numerous, and those with a galley, or with peace, holding the olive-branch, are of most frequent occurrence. The specimen here engraved is in unusually fine preservation, and the type is unique.

The obverse bears the bust of Allectus with radiated crown; legend, IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. The reverse has the figure of the emperor holding a globe and a javelin; legend, VIRTVS AVG. The exergual letters, ML, imply *Moneta Londinensis.*

The defeat and death of Allectus were followed by the resumption of the Roman power in Bri-

* Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, p. 122.



tain. History is silent as to what took place on this occasion; but from our knowledge of the Roman policy, we may infer that a frightful vengeance was exercised on the revolted islanders, and that scenes of blood and pillage were enacted, too horrible even to be alluded to in the fulsome panegyrics of those days.

The coins of Diocletian and Maximian, struck, perhaps, after the recapture of Britain, and bearing ML or LON in the exergue, may have been minted in the island: but this cannot be authenticated; and the only other examples which, without dispute, can be assigned to the British mint, are those of Constantine and his family. These pieces are third brass, and have the letters PLON in the exergue*. Their rarity, compared with those bearing the exergual letters of other mints†, and their constant discovery in this country, fully warrant this attribution.

* Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, plate vi. figs. 48-55.

† The most common are LVC or LVG.—CON. — SISC. and TR., denoting Lugdunum — Constantinople — Siscia — Treves. — See Numismatic Manual, p. 168.

§ 7.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH COINAGE — MSS. OF CAESAR'S COMMENTARIES — AGE OF THE EARLIEST COINS — DEGENERACY OF TYPE — ANCIENT GAULISH COINAGE — THE COINS OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS — BARBAROUS COINS OF ILLYRIA AND PANNONIA — COINS OF CVNOBELINE AND TASCIOVANVS — OF SUPPOSED BRITISH KINGS — PLACES OF FINDING OF BRITISH COINS.

WHATEVER credit may be assigned to the various MSS. of the commentaries of Caesar, which have been cited by Mr. Hawkins*, we are certainly without medallic evidence that our primitive ancestors had a coinage of their own before the first Roman invasion †. On the other hand,

* Num. Chrouicle, vol. i. p. 13.

† Admitting that the fine Codex cited by Mr. Hawkins is the only one to be depended on, it does not prove more than that the Britons were acquainted with the use of stamped money. This they might be, though possessing no money of their own: indeed, the narrative of Caesar shews that there had been much intercourse between the Britons and the Gauls before the Roman invasion.

we have the best assurance that the Britons were acquainted with the art of striking money before the subjugation of the island under Claudius. There is abundant evidence that the first descent of the invaders had inspired the islanders with a dread of the Roman power; and with such a knowledge we cannot fail to perceive, that their first contact with their civilised aggressors would lead to a very common result — the imitation of those arts which were known to and practised by a nation whom they had discovered to be immeasurably their superiors. That this was the case with the ancient Britons, appears most palpable, on a careful examination of coins frequently found in England, and bearing, when inscribed, *Roman* characters. Should this theory be contested, and their fabric be adduced as proof to the contrary, we may observe, that at this period considerable quantities of Greek money, or rather imitations of Greek money, were in circulation, and that much of the money of Augustus was probably executed by Greek artists.

One important fact should be borne in mind by those who commence the study of coins; namely, that rude execution is not always a proof of early workmanship, and that an archaic style is widely different from a barbarous and degenerate imitation. That many British coins come within this last category, will be acknowledged

by all who have studied this series attentively Unfortunately for the illustration of ancient British coins, we are without the light of history to aid us in our inquiries; and, with the exception of the money of Cunobeline, and two pieces inscribed SEGO, there is no example bearing a name to be found in the Roman historians. Those of Cunobeline are pretty well identified with the British prince mentioned by Dion Cassius* and by Suetonius†. His moneyers appear to have copied the types of Greek and Roman coins indiscriminately‡.

The ancient Gaulish coinage is, without doubt, much earlier than that of the Britons. Even the pieces found in the Channel Islands, of which our cuts are examples, have much more the characters of Gaulish than British money §.

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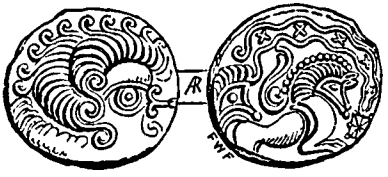
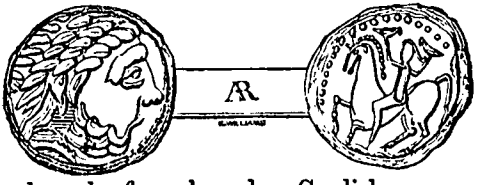
* Lib. lx. † In Calig. c. 44.

‡ Ruding, Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, pl. v. figs. 17-43.—Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, pl. xxiii. figs. 1-21. and pl. xxiv. figs. 1-18.

§ In the year 1820, the sea washed down a rock *on* the coast of Jersey; and in the clefts were discovered nearly a thousand pieces of *this type*, which varies *only in the style* of execution of the respective pieces. They contain about ¼ of pure silver. See Num. Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 140.



The silver coin of Philip of Macedon furnished the prototype of much of this rude money. The rude piece here engraved is one of many varieties of barbarous copies of Macedonian tetradrachms,



which, though often classed as Gaulish, more properly belong to the countries of Illyria and Pannonia.

Besides the coins of Tasciovanus* and Cuno-

* To Mr. S. Birch of the British Museum is due the honour of having first proposed this attribution, which, to say the least, is certainly founded upon analogous legends on the coins of Augustus. This gentleman reads the legends CVNOBELINVS TASCIOVANI FILIVS. See Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vii. p. 78.

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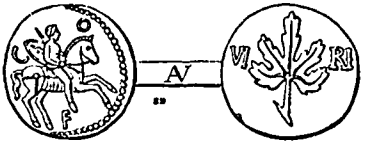
beline, there are other pieces discovered in England,— more particularly in Kent, Sussex and Surrey,— which seem to indicate the contemporaneous reigns of several princes, between the period of Cæsar's first landing and the subjugation of the island in the reign of Claudius. To one of these princes or petty chiefs the coin here engraved appears to belong.



The place of its finding is not known; but future discoveries may perhaps shew that the territory of the personage, by whose authority it was minted, comprised the whole or part of the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Hants. It bears the type of an Equestrian figure, with CO. F. (*Comii Filius?*) *Rev.* a leaf, and VIRI, which we may presume, forms a portion of a proper name. The execution of this unique coin is far superior to that of others bearing the letters VIR and COM. F. on the reverse*. The other coins assigned to

* Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xxi. fig. 16, and plate xxii, fig. 1 and 2.

British princes — with what propriety future discoveries may perhaps show — are as follows *.

SEGONAX?

	Obv.	Rev.	Types.
1.	TASCIO.	SEGO.	Tablet. horseman.
2.	SEGO.	*No leg.*	„ „

EPILLVS.

3.	COM. F.	EPILLVS.	Wreath. „
4.	EPPI COM.F.	*No leg.*	Victory. „
5.	*No leg.*	IPPI COMF.	Eagle. shield?
6.	*No leg.*	EPPI COM.	„ „
7.	*No leg.*	EP.	Head. winged figure.

CALLE.

8.	REX CALLE.	...PP.	Crescent and star. Eagle.
9.	REX CALLE.	EPP.	„ „ „

TINC...?

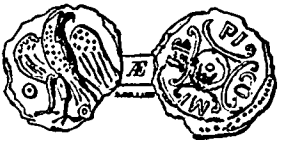
10.	COM.	TIN.	Tablet. horseman.
11.	KOM. F.	TIN.	„ „
12.	TINC.	C. F.	„ „
13.	*No leg.*	TIN.	Laureat. head? horse.

VIRI...?

14.	CO. F.	VIRI.	Horsman. leaf.
15.	COM. F.	VIR. REX.	Tablet. horseman.
16.	„ „	VIR.	„ „
17.	„ „	VI.	„ „
18.	„ „	VIR.	„ „

* Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xxi. fig. 16, and plate xxii. figs. 1 and 2.

This list does not include the numerous types of Tasciovanus and Cunobelinus, or the two pieces inscribed BODVOC, and attributed to Boadicea*. Looking at the fabric of these eighteen coins, and bearing in mind the places of the "provenance" of several of them, we are disposed to consider the last seven (No. 10—18) as the earliest pieces actually struck in Britain, and to regard those inscribed CALLE, as contemporary with the coins issued by Cunobeline. The coins of Epillus have been found on several occasions in the eastern parts of Kent. The specimen here engraved was dug up near Maidstone, a few years since.



Of the finding of those ascribed to Tasciovanus we have as yet not sufficient evidence; but as some of them bear VERLAMIO, we shall not err much in supposing Verulam to have been the capital of his province. Coins of the following types have been found in Buckinghamshire and Wiltshire:—

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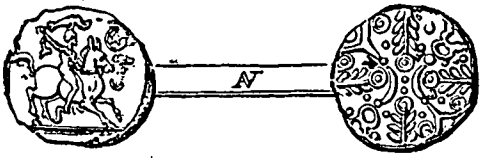
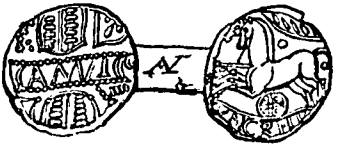
‡ Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xxiv. figs. 19 and 20.

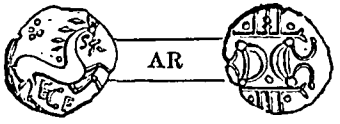


and there are many barbarous imitations of them, apparently almost coeval with their issue.

The types of the coins of Cunobelinus are, as already noticed, very numerous; many of them bear the letters CAM, which are supposed to signify Camulodunum. The example here given, found in Cambridgeshire, has a portion of a fourth letter, probably intended for an L.



In this case the appropriation would be confirmed*. His coins are found in several counties, but principally in Essex. It is to this division of Britain that we believe the small silver coins of this type belong —



although specimens are said to have been found in far distant countries.

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* This very coin brought £7 2s. 6d. at a public sale in London in 1844.

§ 8.

RUDE NONDESCRIPT BRASS COINS.—COINAGE OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.—BARBAROUS IMITATIONS OF ROMAN TYPES.—PROBABLE GOLD COINAGE.—COINAGE OF THE HEPTARCHY AND OF THE MONARCHY TO THE END OF THE SAXON DYNASTY.

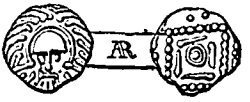
THERE are often found in England very minute and extremely barbarous imitations of coins of the lower empire. The greater part have an attempt to depict a human head with a radiated crown like that worn by Victorinus and Postumus, a circumstance which might incline some to the opinion that they are the produce of illicit mints in the days of those usurpers; but it is not improbable that they were struck in this country in the interval between the departure of the Romans, and the arrival or settlement of the Saxons.* They are about one third the size of the Roman small brass, and, if a single letter appears, it is scarcely recognisable. The attempts to represent on these pieces the figures on the reverses of the Roman coins, are equally rude; and

on the whole they have rather the appearance of a spurious coinage than an authorized issue.

The earliest Saxon coins are the pieces termed sceats, on some of which it is not difficult to trace evident imitations of Roman types. Thus the figure holding a bird in one hand, and a cross in the other *, appears to have been suggested by the exceedingly common brass coins of Constantius, with the emperor in a galley, holding the labarum and a globe surmounted by the figure of a phœnix. Another has a rude representation of the wolf and twins, apparently copied from the very common small brass of the age of Constantine †, while this is in its turn again copied in a manner so barbarous, as to be scarcely traceable by persons unaccustomed to the examination of ancient coins ‡. Even the rude dotted square § appears to have been suggested by the common Roman coins with an altar, inscribed VOTIS XX. It is difficult for the tyro to comprehend this; but an attentive study of these degenerate types will satisfy the enquirer that there is good foundation for this theory. In some of these early coins we cannot discover any positive traces of an imitated

* Hawkins' Silver Coins, pl. iii. fig. 33.
† Ruding, pl. i. fig. 25. Hawkins, pl. iii. fig. 41.
‡ Ruding, pl. i. fig. 5—16.
§ Ibid. pl. i. fig. 1—13.

typĕ; but a comparison of the specimen here engraved with those in Ruding already cited, will show that it may possibly be an imperfect imitation through a succession of rude copies.



Pieces of this description are often discovered in the eastern parts of Kent; and there is scarcely a doubt, but that all, or nearly all, the sceats were minted in that district of Saxon Britain*. Some of them have Runic characters; but many bear Roman letters, and there are some reading very plainly TICA†, a Saxon name occurring in a charter of Ecgberht of Kent (A. D. 765—791)‡. Four pieces of this type were discovered by Mr. J. P. Bartlett in a tumulus on Breach downs, near Canterbury, a few years since.

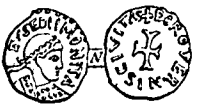
It has been supposed, that the Saxons did not strike gold; and the question has been discussed by persons whose opinion is of no weight, from their absolute want of practical knowledge. That coins in this metal were in general circulation in the days of the Anglo-Saxons, seems doubtful; but when the pieces reading LVND., and their utter

* With the exception of those struck in Northumbria, of which hereafter.

† Ruding, pl. ii. fig. 22—25.

‡ Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, No. clx.

dissimilarity to the triens of the Merovingian kings are considered, we shall hardly be justified in denying, that the Saxons in some instances struck gold, though sparingly and at considerable intervals*. This mintage may possibly have been confined to the ecclesiastics; for the very neat gold triens here engraved—



though bearing a laureated head (which, it must be admitted, is a copy of a Roman coin), around which is EVSEBII MONITA, may have been struck under the direction of an archbishop of Canterbury, the name on the reverse being very plainly DOROVERNIS. This very remarkable, and altogether unique coin, is in the French cabinet, and was first published by M. Adrien de Longpérier, in the Numismatic Chronicle†. The discovery of similar pieces in England would go far to settle the question of a gold coinage in the time of the Saxons; but at present it stands alone, and we know not whether it is merely a trial-piece or a specimen of a mintage in the more precious metal.

* See an account of Gold Coins discovered on Bagshot Heath. Num. Chron. vol. vi. p. 171.

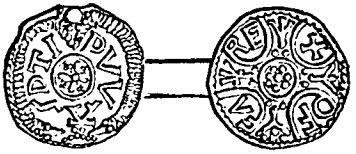
† Vol. ii. p. 232.

Of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, Kent stands first; and a sceat is attributed to Ethilbert I., who reigned from 568 to 615. The obverse bears the presumed rude imitation of the wolf and twins; *Rev.* a barbarous inscription in two lines EPIM D. REX*. There is a specimen in the British Museum and also in the Hunterian Museum; but no others are known. Whether rightly appropriated to this king we do not undertake to shew; but there can be no doubt of its being the mintage of Kent. There is a unique coin in the British Museum attributed to Ethelbert. It bears the type of the wolf and twins, and, if genuine, is the earliest example of the penny; but its authenticity is questioned by competent judges. Only three moneyers' names occur on the pennies of Eadbearht, or Ethelberht, who reigned from 794 to 978. One of these names is IAENBERHT, which might be supposed to be that of the archbishop of Canterbury; but the prelate Iaenberht died in 790. Some of the pennies of Cuthred (798—805) are very rare; they often read on the obverse REX CANT. Baldred's coins have on the reverse DRVR. CITS. for *Dorovernia Civitas.*

Of the South-Saxons and the West-Saxons no coins are known; but of Mercia we have many specimens; yet they are varieties and chiefly rare.

* Hawkins, pl. iv. fig. 50.

The first coin attributed to this kingdom bears the name of Eadvald, which, with every allowance for the mutability and perversity of Saxon orthography, cannot be identified with Ethelbald. Of Offa, and Cynethryth his queen, there is a singular variety of types, bearing evidence of their foreign workmanship, which is greatly superior to that of any other coins in the series.



The most remarkable coin of Offa is, however, a gold piece in the cabinet of the Duc de Blacas, of which an account was communicated to the Numismatic Society, 1841, by M. de Longpérier*.

On one side is "*In the name of God was coined this dinar in the year one hundred and fifty seven*†." In the centre, in three lines:—"*Mahommed is the apostle of God*," between which is OFFA REX. The reverse has "*Mahomet is the apostle of God, who sent him with the doctrine and true faith to prevail over every religion.*" In the centre is:—

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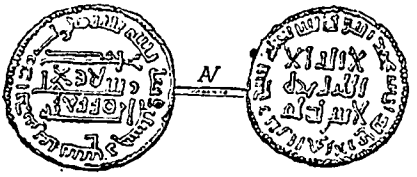
* Num. Chron. vol. iv. p. 232.

† i. e. A. H. 157 or A. D. 774. Offa reigned from A. D. 755 to 796.



"*There is no god but the one God: he has no equal.*" The reason why so strange a piece was minted must be left to conjecture. The most plausible explanation is, that the Arabic characters were mistaken by the Anglo-Saxon moneyer for mere ornaments, and copied accordingly.

Of Ecgberht, the son of Offa, there are pennies with his name, and the names of some of his father's moneyers: they are all very rare. Of the pennies of Ciolwf, who seized the kingdom on the deposition of Burgred (A. D. 874), there are several varieties which are rare. Some of them were struck at Canterbury, and have DORO-BERNIA CIBITAS on the reverse.

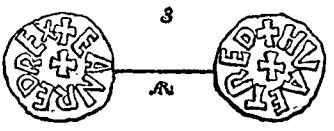
Of the kings of the East-Angles the earliest coin is of Beonna, whose name is, on one specimen, given in runes. There are only two varieties, and these are pieces of the model of the *sceat*, weighing about 15 grains. There is a unique penny in the British Museum, bearing the joint names of Beonna and Ethilred. The reverse has the front of a temple, and appears to be a rude imitation of one of the French coins of

this period*. There are pennies, also, of Ethelweard, Beorhtric, Eadmund, and Ethelstan, the baptised Dane, who reigned till 890.

The coinage of Northumbria is of three kinds; namely, stycas of copper, *sceats* of different degrees of fineness, and pennies. From Ecgfrid (A. D. 670—685), of whom there is a somewhat remarkable specimen, having an effulgent cross on the reverse, with LVX between the rays, we have stycas down to Aeilred and Aethelred (A. D. 848).

Of Aldfrid, the successor of Ecgfrid, there are two coins known, the one a sceat, the other a styca.

Those of Eadberht have a figure holding a long cross in each hand, or a dragon; but the greater part, which are very common, have a cross within a circle, as in this styca of Eanred.



* Hawkins, Silver Coins, pl. vii. fig. 89.

There is a penny assigned to Eanred *, and stycas of Redulf (which are scarce) and Osberht, and pennies of Regnald, Anlaf and Eric.

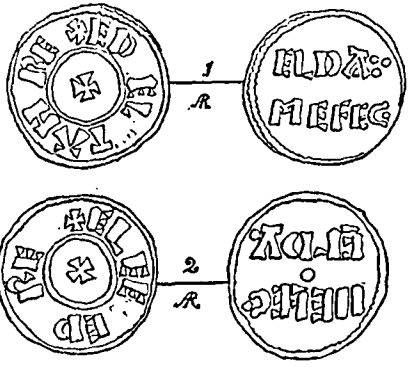
The pennies of Saint Peter, Saint Martin, and Saint Eadmund, may be noticed here. The first were struck at York, and, from the circumstance of their bearing the figure of a sword, like that on some of the coins of Eric of Northumberland, are assigned to the same period. Their fabric would also shew them to be contemporaneous. Some of them have the figure of a hammer on the reverse; others, a human hand and a monogram, like those on the money of the French kings of the second race. One specimen has an arrow fitted to a bow. Those of Saint Martin have likewise a sword, and are of a similar style of workmanship: they bear the rude legend LINCOIA CIVIT. (Lincoln), their place of mintage. The pennies of Saint Eadmund are of a plainer type, with an T in the centre of the reverse. There are also half-pennies of this coinage. Of the archbishops of Canterbury there are pennies of Jænbrht, IAENBRHT AREP. (A. D. 763—790); Æthilheard, AEDILHEARD PONT. (790 — 803); Wulfred, VVLFRED ARCHIEPISCOP*us* (803—830); Ceolnoth, ĿEOLNOÐ ARCHIEPI*scopus* (830—870). Of Ethered

* Hawkins, Silver Coins, pl. viii. fig. 116.

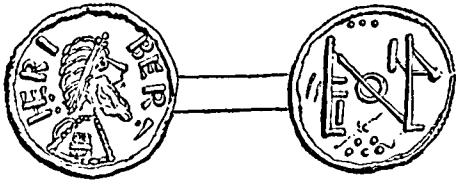
(871—890), there is in the British Museum a supposed unique coin with a regal bust and the name and title of the prelate. On the reverse, the moneyer's name EÐERED MONETA is disposed in the compartments of a kind of quartrefoil. The coins of Plegmund (891—823) close this series.

Stycas were struck by the archbishops of York. We have examples of Eanbald (cons. A. D. 796), Vigmund (cons. 851), and Ulfhere (854—892).

The coins of the sole monarchs of England commence with those of Ecgbeorht (800—837). Though styled sole monarch, he never ruled over all England. His pennies sometimes have SAXON*um* in the centre of the reverse. They are very rare. Ethelwulf reigned from A. D. 837 to 856. His coins are remarkable for the style, which sometimes varies:—REX CANT.*or* SAXONIORVM, *or* OCCIDENTALIVM SAXONIORVM. There are pennies of Æthebald, his son and successor (855—860), of Æthelbearht (856—866), and of Æthelred (866—871). These offer nothing remarkable; but many of the coins of Aelfred (872—901) present a novelty in type; this is often a monogram on the reverse, composed of one large and several smaller letters braced together, and forming the name of the place of mintage (*London* or *Lincoln*). Many of his pennies are without the head, and have the names of the king and the moneyers arranged in three divisions as in the examples here engraved:—



Many of the coins of Aelfred, found with the large hoard at Cuerdale in Lancashire a short time since, have the portrait with a monogram on the reverse, as in this example:—

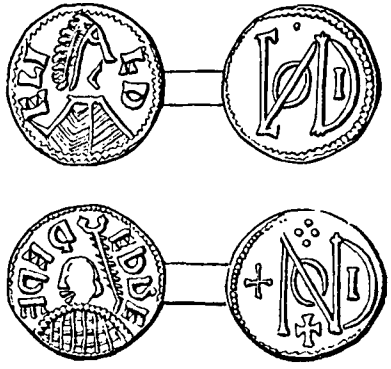


which, instead of the name ÆLFRED, as usual around that bust, has the word HERIBERT. A writer in the Numismatic Chronicle* considers this to be a penny of Heriberht, a Saxon alderman, slain in Lincolnshire, A. D. 838; but this attribution is liable to grave objections; and we must not forget the coins of Cynethryth,

* Vol. vi. p. 163. See Ruding, pl. xv. fig. 9.

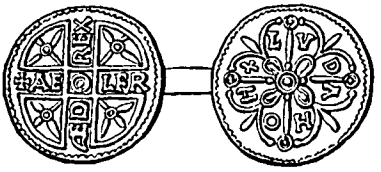
the Queen of Offa, on the obverse of which we have the name of a moneyer*, while her name is placed on the reverse. There were half-pennies of Aelfred, discovered at Cuerdale. Two examples

are here given, one bearing the name of the place of Mintage, ORSNAFORDA; the other with an unintelligible inscription. Barbarous imitations of pennies of the London type also occurred in the Cuerdale find, and among them the two examples here engraved:—



* Ruding, pl. v. figs. 1. 2.

There was also a type of Alfred, the florid ornaments of which seem to have been suggested by the devices of one of the coins of Offa.

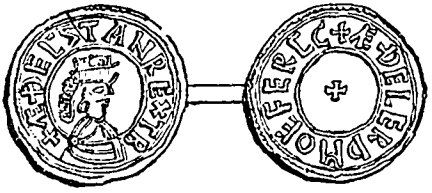


The pennies of Eadweard the Elder are interesting, though of rude execution. There are many varieties. Some have the representation of a building; others, a flower in a compartment of the reverse; and the hand of Providence, a type derived from the Byzantine artists, appears on a third variety. But two specimens of his half-pennies are known*.

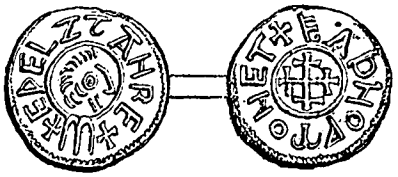
Of the pennies of Æthelstan, who reigned from A. D. 925—941, there is a very great variety. They occur with and without the head. The name of the place of mintage now almost invariably appears; and on one or two coins, we find the word VRBS placed after it. On some of his coins he is styled REX TOT. BRIT., *Rex tôtius Britanniæ*. On the example here given, we find AEÐELSTAN REX T. B. The head has a dia-

* Hawkins, pl. xiv. fig. 183.

dem differing from that hitherto found on Anglo-Saxon coins.



This coin differs from another which is remarkable for its barbarous execution.



Eadmund succeeded Aethelstan, and reigned till 946. His coins occur with and without the portrait, and are of rude execution. Those of Eadred (946—955), Eadwig (955—959), and Eadgar (958—975), are of very similar workmanship and type. Those of Eadgar have ANGLOR*um* after the title. Of Eadweard the Second, or the Martyr, as he is styled by historians, there are very numerous coins, one of which has on

the reverse the hand of Providence between the letters *Alpha* and *Omega*, a type which was adopted by, and which frequently occurs on the pennies of his half-brother and successor.

Some of the types of Æthilræd the Second (A. D. 978—1016) are novel, especially those of the double cross extending to the edge of the coin. There are some with a helmed bust and spiked crown, and others with the filleted diadem. Another variety has the head bare, but with the hair in a singular manner set up on end and terminating in dots. These coins are without inner circle, and are the commonest types of the money of Æthilræd.

The coins of Cnut, with few exceptions, bear REX ANGL*orum;* they are, for the most part, extremely common, and between three and four hundred varieties are known to collectors. Some have the bust crowned; on others, the head is covered by a sort of helmet; while a third variety exhibits the Danish king in a conical cap, with a sceptre before him*. Some of the types of Cnut were copied by the moneyers of Harold the First, and Harthacnut, whose pennies are still very scarce, though much less so than formerly.

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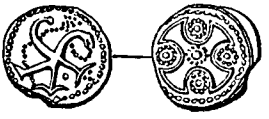
* Ruding has confounded his Danish and English coins: fig. 21. pl. 23, was struck at *Viburg;* and fig. 26 of the same plate is of the Danish *Saint* Canute.

The coins of Edward the Confessor are, for the most part, extremely common, and of a great variety of types; but some of them are interesting, particularly those with PAX across the field of the reverse, or between the angles of a voided cross. There are one or two varieties, which represent the king seated in a chair, and holding a sceptre and a globe, each surmounted by a cross. *Rev.* four birds between the angles of a voided cross.

With Harold the Second, the Saxon line ended. His pennies bear his bust crowned, and sometimes with the sceptre in front. The word PAX across the field always appears on the reverse.

The proper weight of a Saxon penny is 24 grains: — hence the term "penny-weight" — but they vary very much, and but rarely reach twenty-four grains.



§ 9.

THE ENGLISH COINAGE AFTER THE CONQUEST. — PENNIES OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AND OF RUFUS. — REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH SERIES TO THE REIGN OF JAMES THE SECOND. — FARTHINGS OF QUEEN ANNE.

It is a lasting record of the policy of William the Conqueror, that he made no alteration in the current coin. Some of his pennies so closely resemble those of Harold the Second, that they are only to be distinguished by the legends. Even the Saxon W (ƿ) is retained or rather represented by the Roman P; although on his great seal the Roman W is used.

At the commencement of the last century the coins of William were extremely scarce: they are now, with the exception of particular types, among the commonest in the English series. Notwithstanding the discovery of his pennies at York in 1703—at Dymchurch in Kent, in the year 1739—and near the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, in London, about five years afterwards—they

continued to bring high prices till in 1833 an immense number, amounting to about twelve thousand, were discovered in a leaden chest at Beaworth in Hampshire. This large hoard, with the exception of about one hundred pieces, consisted of the now common type, with the full-faced portrait, holding a sceptre, and the letters P. A. X. S., each placed within a circle in the angles of a cross.

The coins of the two Williams cannot be distinguished from each other. Some have supposed that those with a star on each side the head belong to William Rufus; and although this appropriation has been called in question, we have no positive evidence to the contrary. Coins of this type may possibly have been minted by both kings; by William the First towards the close of his reign, and by Rufus immediately on his accession. At any rate their type differs considerably from those pennies which there is the best reason for supposing were of the earliest mintage of the first William. The question has, however, been discussed at some length by Mr. Hawkins* and Mr. Lindsay†, two gentlemen who have paid much attention to the subject of our English coinage. The coins of these two

* Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1835.

† Archæologia, vol. xxvi. Silver Coins of England, p. 76.

monarchs, though rude, were minted with great care; and, from their being always perfectly round, were evidently struck in a collar. Mr. Hawkins, who minutely examined the Beaworth hoard, observes that they ought to weigh 22½ grains, but that, though they had never been in circulation, they did not exceed 21 grains*. The standard is 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy. This proportion has been continued to the present day, excepting during parts of the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, of which we shall speak hereafter.

It is said that Henry the First, immediately on his accession, took very vigorous measures for the preservation of the coin, and the punishment of offenders against it. There is apparently an error in chronology in this statement, which may possibly refer to some later act of Henry, whose attention may have been directed to his own coinage, the rare specimens of which betray in more than one variety deficiency of execution, not observable in the money of his predecessors. Some of his types are extremely barbarous. Two or three specimens very much resemble those of the two former kings; one has an annulet on each side the head, and another PAX across the field of the reverse. The chroniclers speak of a coinage

* The Silver Coins of England, p. 77.

of half-pence and farthings in this reign; but no specimens are known.

The usurper Stephen is said to have squandered the wealth of his predecessors in supporting himself against the rightful claimants to the throne, and to have debased the coin issued by his authority, while every baron who adhered to him was suffered to set up a mint of his own. The coins of Stephen, which are, with one exception, very rare, are of most barbarous execution, ill struck and seldom well preserved; but they furnish nothing in support of the testimony of the chroniclers, while no coins with the name of a baron are known*.

There is a unique penny attributed — apparently with good reason — to Henry, bishop of Winchester, the bastard brother of Stephen. The obverse has a crowned head, with a crozier before it, surrounded by the legend HENRICVS EPC. The reverse has an ornamented cross, and STEPHANVS REX. Another extremely rare penny is assigned to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of Henry the First. The legend is

* Is it not probable that some of the rudest pieces, though bearing the name of Stephen, may have been in fact coined by those turbulent lords? The variety of the money of Stephen forbids an *assay*, which might throw some light on this subject.

RODBERTVS-ST-T (*sic*); an armed figure on horseback holding a sword.

The rare penny attributed hitherto to Stephen and Henry, and supposed, from the two figures upon it, to commemorate the treaty between those personages, is with much probability supposed by Mr. Hawkins to represent Stephen and his wife Matilda*, struck at a time when the latter headed the army which defeated her husband's adversaries†.

Of Eustace, the eldest son of Stephen, there are three types, all of which are rare. One reads EISTOHIVS (*sic*); the other, EVSTALIVS; the first having a lion in the place of a portrait; the latter a half-length figure holding a sword, and wearing a conical helmet.

The coins with LVILLEM DVO, at one time assigned to William the Second, are now given by Mr. Hawkins to William, the second son of Stephen‡.

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* Hawkins' Silver Coins, p. 85. pl. xxi. fig. 281. Though not resembling the Byzantine types, the fact of the emperors of Constantinople appearing at this period on their coins, in company with their wives, is certainly in favour of this new interpretation.

† A penny of this type brought, at a public sale in London in 1837, sixteen pounds; and in the same year was again sold by auction for eleven pounds and five shillings—a memorable illustration of the fallacy of attempting to price coins as a guide to purchasers.

‡ Silver Coins, p. 87.

We are informed, that Henry the Second, who succeeded to the throne in 1154, found the coin in a very bad state, both from clipping and adulteration, and that in consequence a new coinage was effected in 1156. One of the peculiarities of this mintage is, that the coins are never round. Of the 5700, found at Tealby in Lincolnshire in 1807, not one was circular, though they were in the same state as they had come from the mint. Scarcely any of them bore legible legends; and their whole execution was of the rudest description. About four years afterwards a new coinage was completed by a foreigner, whom Henry invited over for that purpose. This mintage has the king's head full-faced within the inner circle, on the outside of which is the right hand holding the sceptre. The reverse has a cross composed of double bars, within each quarter of which is a small cross or quartre-foil. His style is HENRICVS REX; and the name of the moneyer, with that of the town in which the piece was struck, is almost invariably placed on the reverse*. The appropriation of these coins to Henry the Second is, however, still questioned by some who consider them to be the first coinage of Henry the Third.

* A penny in the British Museum reads CIVITAS LONDON, and has no moneyer's name.

No English money of Richard, or of John, is known. Collectors make up this deficiency with the Poitou penny of Richard *, and the Irish pence, half-pence and farthings † of John.

Notwithstanding the difference of opinion regarding the appropriation of some of the short cross pennies with the name of Henry, it is certain that those with the long double cross, extending to the edge of the coin, are rightly assigned to the third king, because this alteration of type is described by the chroniclers. There was a very great coinage of these pennies in the year 1247; and they are very common at this day ‡.

In this reign the "gold penny" was coined. It was minted on the model of the French Ryal, and was current for twenty pence. Only three specimens are known. They represent the king seated on his throne, holding the sceptre and the orb; legend, HENRIC. REX III. They appear to have been unpopular, and to have had but a brief circulation.

The silver coins of Edward I., II., III., are, in most instances, difficult to distinguish from each other. The pennies, half-pennies and

* This was formerly a coin of great rarity; but it is now by no means uncommon.

† The farthings are very scarce.

‡ Hawkins, Silver Coins, p. 88.—Numismat. Manual, p. 258.

farthings of the London and Canterbury mints are exceedingly abundant, the first being perhaps the commonest coins in the English series.

The characteristics of this coinage are sufficiently described by an old versifier:—

"Edward did smite round penny, half-penny, farthing;
The cross passeth the bond of all, throughout the ring:
The king's side, whereon his name was written;
The cross side, what city it was in coined and smitten.
To poor man no to priest, the penny frayes nothing;
Men give God aye the least—they feof [endow] him with a farthing.
A thousand, two hundred, fourscore years and mo,
On this money men wondered, when it first began to go."

The heavy pieces of Edward II., termed "groats," are rare; but the groat of Edward III. is common*. In this king's reign the florin, half-florin, and quarter-florin were coined: but only the half and quarter are known, and these are of the first rarity†. These coins were not well received, and were succeeded by the "noble" and its divisions, which are still very common; yet they ought to be prized, not only for their beauty

* The *Calais* groat and half-groat of Edward III., VILLA CALISIE, are rare; but the groats of Henry V. and VI. are very common.

† The half-florin has a leopard crowned with a banner fastened to the neck; legend, DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. The quarter-florin, a helmet with lambrequins; legend, EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. Num. Manual, p. 267. and p. 311.

but for their curious type. That of the noble and its half is the king, crowned and standing in a ship, holding a sword and shield with the arms of England; *Rev.* an ornamented cross; legend, IHC.* AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. The quarter-noble has the royal arms on a heater-shaped shield; *Rev.* On a double tressure, with fleurs de lis and lions in the arches, a cross fleury with trefoils, etc.; legend, EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA†.

From this period to the reign of Henry VI., the types of our English coins do not vary materially; but the "angel" and "angelet" now appear, the type of the obverse being the figure of Saint Michael trampling on the dragon; *Rev.* a ship with the cross for a mast, and the legend PER CRVSE' TVA' SALVA NOS XPE. REDE'. The type of the half-angel or angelet is the same, but with the legend O. CRVX AVE SPES VNICA.

Of Edward V. there are no coins known; but

* The antiquary need scarcely be reminded that this is the abbreviated form of the word IESVS, now represented on our pulpit cloths by IHS, and vulgarly interpreted *Jesus Hominum Salvator*; yet, a short time since, a member of a learned society at Cambridge thought it necessary to read a paper on the real signification of these letters, and to support it by elaborate citations. A remarkable proof of the low state of antiquarianism in England in the nineteenth century!

† The noble of Edward IV. has a full blown rose on the ship's side, hence it was termed the "rose noble."

there is an angel with a *rose* for a mint-mark on one side, and a *boar's head*, the badge of Richard III., on the other, which may possibly have been struck in the reign of the youthful king *.

The groat is the least rare of the coins of Richard III. The farthing is unknown, and the half-penny, penny, and half-groat, of great rarity.

Two coins of novel denominations were struck by Henry VII.; namely the *sovereign*, or double rial, and the *shilling* †. The first has for type the king in his robes seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and a globe, surrounded by his name and titles, *Rev.* a shield bearing the royal arms in the centre of a full-blown rose; legend, IHS. AVTEM, etc. as on the noble. The shilling has the crowned bust in profile with the old legend of the groats of former reigns, POSVI DEVM, etc. The common groat bears a full-faced bust, crowned with a *crown of four arches; Rev.* the usual cross

* This angel, differing from those of Edward IV. (which are very common) only in these minute particulars, brought £7 12s. 6d. at a public sale in London in 1844.

† The shilling occurs as money of account in the Anglo-Saxon laws, but was not a struck coin. Its denomination was doubtless derived from its forming a division of the pound of silver, the Anglo-Saxon word "scylan," signifying to divide or separate, hence the name of *Shillingford*, in various parts of England, i. e. a ford at a river, dividing a county or a hundred.

and pellets; but there is a groat of great rarity with HENRIC. SEPTIM., etc., a side-faced crowned bust, *Rev.* a shield charged with the royal arms. There is also a very rare penny, with the portrait full-faced and wearing the arched crown; *Rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR., a cross and pellets. The half-pennies of the London and York mints have a similar type, and are scarce. Henry VIII. struck a double sovereign, a noble, called the "George-noble," from the figure of England's patron-saint on the obverse, and a crown, the latter having the royal arms crowned; *Rev.* a cross fleury with a rose in the centre. The type of the double sovereign resembles that of the sovereign. There is a silver piece, probably a medal, but commonly called a crown, which has the bust of Henry to the waist, holding a sword and the orb. His shilling, or testoon, has the bust crowned and in the royal mantle; *Rev.* a double rose crowned between the letters H. R. These pieces, when fine, bring high prices. His groats, which, with the exception of that reading REDDE CVIQVE, etc., are very common, both of the base mintage and the fine silver, the former having the portrait three quarter-faced, and the fine silver, the bust in profile, some of which differ from those of his father merely in the numerals, VIII. The half-penny, with the full-faced bust, *Rev.* the cross and pellets,

is scarce; and the farthings, having for type a portcullis, *Rev.* a cross, are of great rarity. The half-groats of the episcopal mints in this reign, are curious from their bearing the initials of the names of the prelates who struck them. Wolsey struck *groats*, and added the *Cardinal's hat:* one of the charges exhibited against him, was his having "enterprised to join and imprint the Cardinal's hat upon his coin of groats." Thus Shakspere makes Suffolk address the fallen favourite:

> That out of mere ambition you have caused
> Your holy hat to be stamped on the king's coin.
> HENRY VIII.—Act. iii. sc. 2.

Edward VI. struck sovereigns, double sovereigns and treble sovereigns, besides half-sovereigns, angels and half-angels*, crowns and half-crowns. All his gold coins are rare, excepting the half-sovereign, with SCVTVM FIDEI, etc.; that with LVCERNA PEDIBVS MEIS, etc. is very scarce. His crown in silver, on which he appears on horseback, with a drawn sword in his hand, is a very common coin, as is also the half-crown with a similar type. The shilling with his bust full-faced is also extremely common; but that of base silver with a crowned profile bust and the legend, INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE, is scarce. The side-faced shillings of

* The half-angel is not known to collectors.

fine silver of the years 1547 and 1548 are very rare, and so are the groats and half-groats, with the bust in profile. The penny with the crowned bust in profile is also very rare. The sovereign-penny, on which the king is represented seated on his throne, holding the orb and sceptre, is of the greatest rarity, as is also the farthing, the reverse of which has the old type of the cross and pellets.

The rarest coins of Mary are her "rial" and "half-angel." On the former she is represented standing in a ship, in the manner that her predecessors are depicted on their nobles. The angel and its half have the usual types; and that of the sovereign differs in style but slightly from the type of her brother's coin. A new legend, however, appears on the gold coins; namely A. DNO. FACTV' EST ISTVD. Z. EST MIRABI. Her groat, which bears her crowned bust in profile, legend, VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA, is a very common coin; but the half-groat and penny, which have the same type, are of great rarity.

Of Philip and Mary, the gold coins are the angel and half-angel of the usual type. The first is rather scarce, the other very rare. Of their silver coins the crown and the penny are very rare, particularly the crown, which bears the profile busts of the king and queen face to face. The type of the shilling is very similar. The groat has the bust of the queen only, but

with her name and that of her husband; it is very common, but the half-groat of the same type and legend is scarce, as is also the penny with her bust crowned. The common penny has the type of a full-blown rose.

Elizabeth coined sovereigns, half-sovereigns, rials, angels, half-angels and quarter-angels; also crowns and half-crowns in gold. There are two or three types of the sovereign, one of which resembles that of her sister; but the others have the queen's bust crowned. That with IHS. AVTEM, etc., the old legend of the noble, on the reverse, is very rare. In the year 1569, the coinage was greatly improved by the introduction of the mill and screw, by a Frenchman of the name of Mestrelle. All this milled money is scarce. The silver coins of Elizabeth are the crown, half-crown, shilling, six-pence, groat, half-groat, three-pence, three half-penny and three-farthing pieces*, besides the penny and half-penny. The crown and half-crown bear the bust holding the orb and sceptre. The other coins, with the exception of the half-penny, which bears a portcullis, and a cross and pellets, have her bust crowned, *Rev.* the arms of England on a cross. There are particular varieties, which are very rare; but the ordinary types are generally very common.

* These divisions are distinguished by a rose on one side of the bust.

James the First's gold coinage consists of the rose-rial, the thirty-shilling piece, its half, the sovereign, half-sovereign, spur-rial, unit, angel, angelet, or half-angel, double crown, crown and half-crown. The novelties of this mintage are the fifteen-shilling piece, which has the Scotch lion *sejant* crowned, holding a sceptre with one paw, and supporting the royal arms with the other; and the *unit*, which has the profile bust of the king *laureated*. The silver coinage comprises the crown, half-crown, shilling, six-pence, two-pence, penny and half-penny. There were also *farthing-tokens of copper*, a coinage now for the first time since the days of the Heptarchy introduced into England. Proposals for such pieces had been made to Elizabeth, who resolutely refused to listen to any scheme for a copper currency, although the coinage of even the penny in silver was inadequate for the purpose, it having dwindled to a mere spangle of the weight of $7\frac{3}{4}$ grains*. The copper tokens were declared by proclamation to be not moneys, but merely

* One of the causes, if not the chief cause, of Elizabeth's hostility, was doubtless her desire to arrogate to herself the credit of having reformed the coinage, which had been so infamously debased by the tyrant, her father; but, in reality, that good work had been commenced by her brother, Edward VI. See Ruding, vol. ii. sub anno 1602, and Numismatic Manual, p. 290.

pledges of money, and people were not compelled to take them. John Harrington, baron of Exeter, was empowered to make them, hence they were in the slang of the day called "Harringtons." Many of these tokens exist, and are found throughout all England. Their type is two sceptres crossed in saltier, one surmounted by a cross, the other by a fleur de lis; above, a crown; legend, IACO. D. G. MAG. BRI. *Rev.* an Irish harp crowned, FRA. ET HIB. REX.

The remarkable coins of the reign of Charles I. are the following: The three-pound piece in gold, with the legend EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI, and the inscription in three lines across the field: RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER PAR. The same legend and inscription occur on his twenty-shilling and ten-shilling piece in the same metal. The twenty-shilling, ten-shilling and five-shilling pieces in silver have on the obverse the king on horseback, with the legends and inscription of the gold coins on the reverse. The piece termed the "*Oxford-Crown*," with a view of the city under the horse, the work of Rawlins, is a very scarce coin, and brings a high price at public sales. The penny and half-penny of silver were coined in this reign, but the farthing was represented by a copper token, some specimens of which were distinguished by a piece of brass in the centre, a contrivance supposed at

that time to render the forging of them difficult; but they were immediately imitated by the dishonest. They differ from those of his father in the type of the reverse, which has a rose crowned.

The siege coins of this period are interesting; some are of a lozenge form, as those inscribed OBS. NEWARK. Those struck at Cork have the name of the city, and are octagonal. Carlisle has OBS. CARL or OB^{s}. CARL. Pontefract struck pieces of both forms, one of which has the initials of the prince, P. C. and the legend DVM SPIRO SPERO *. Pieces of this description were also struck in Ireland, and are commonly called the "Ormond" and the "Inchinquin" money.

The coins of "the Commonwealth" are the twenty-shilling piece and its half and quarter in gold, and the crown to the half-penny in silver. The types and legends of all are THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, Saint George's cross between a branch of palm and a branch of laurel; *Rev.* GOD WITH VS. Two shields; the first charged with St. George's cross, the other with the Irish harp, with the value above. These types and legends afforded to the royalists subjects for much sarcasm. One witticism is well known. An old cavalier, in allusion to the legends,

* See Ruding, pl. xxvii. figs. 1—15. and pls. xxviii. xxix. and xxx. and Num. Manual, p. 344.

observed: "Ah! 'tis plain, God and the Commonwealth are on different sides!"

There were struck at that time some fine patterns by Ramage and Blondeau. Several of these are of great rarity, and bring high prices; but their types betray a destitution of invention, which it would not be just to charge solely on the artists. The pattern half-crown by Ramage has the two shields supported by an angel, with the puerile legend GUARDED WITH ANGELES! The experiment of a coinage of farthings was made both in pewter and copper. All the specimens are scarce, and do not appear to have been well received, though one of them bears the admonitary legend: THE FARTHING TOKEN FOR — THE RELEEFE OF THE PORE. The pewter bears ¼ OVNCE OF FINE PEWTR., an intimation intended to silence the scruples of those who might hesitate to receive them*. Though contemptible as works of art, they are curious, as indicating an approach to something like a rational provision for a coinage of farthings.

Oliver, on his assumption of the title of "Protector," struck gold and silver money, with his portrait, name and titles; — OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCOT. HIB. &c. PRO. His bust is laurea-

* See "Numismatic Manual," p. 347.

ted and in the Roman habit, an absurdity perpetuated on English money to our own times. The reverse has a shield charged with the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland, with an escutcheon of pretence, charged with a lion rampant. On the edge the motto has NISI PERITVRVS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO. There is also a farthing in copper, with a bust like that on Oliver's silver coins. The reverse is also like that of his other coins, but the legend is CHARITIE AND CHANGE. Another has CONVENIENT CHANGE, and a third three pillars, severally surmounted by a cross, harp and thistle, and the legend THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE. All these farthings are scarce, and had probably but a limited circulation. It has been questioned whether the silver coins of Cromwell were ever in common circulation. If they were, it must have been but a very short time, for Pepys, in his memoirs, tells us, that they were preserved and prized as works of art, and brought, in his time, from twenty-five to thirty shillings a piece*.

The five pound piece was first coined in the reign of Charles II. It was struck from gold brought over by the African company, and had their mark of the elephant under the bust†. It

* Numismatic Manual, p. 349.

† Ibid., p. 353.

is very common, as is also the pound piece and the guinea of the same coinage; but the half-guinea is scarce*.

In this reign, there was a great rivalry between the English and the foreign artists employed in the mint. This gave birth to some pattern pieces of great beauty, particularly to that known to collectors as the *petition crown*, the work of Thomas Simon. It bears the name of *Simon* below the bust, and the petition on the edge in two lines, thus: THOMAS SIMON MOST HUMBLY PRAYS YOUR MAIESTY TO COMPARE THIS HIS TRYAL PIECE WITH THE DUTCH, AND IF MORE TRULY DRAWN AND EMBOSSED, MORE GRACEFULLY ORDER'D, AND MORE ACCURATELY ENGRAVEN TO RELIEVE HIM. There are varieties of this crown, one of which has: REDITE QUAE CÆSARIS, etc., instead of the petition; another has: RENDER TO CÆSAR, etc.

There are interesting and very common coins of this period; namely the shilling, six pence, three pence, and two pence of New England. *Obv.* MASATHUSETS IN, and the American pine; —*Rev.* NEW ENGLAND AN. DOM. 1652 †. The

* The five pound piece of James II., of William III., of Mary, and of William are very common; but that of Anne is less so. Those with VIGO under the bust are very rare.

† Silver pieces of the same coinage are similarly marked.

pieces for Maryland, Sommer-Island, and Bombay are very scarce*.

In the year 1665, there was a coinage of farthings and halfpence, with the king's head and the legend CAROLVS A CAROLO. These were perhaps never in general circulation, and some alteration was made in a subsequent coinage in 1672, when the issue of tradesmen's tokens was entirely suppressed. This last had the word BRITANNIA only, instead of the legend QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO; and the reverse bore the figure of Britannia holding a branch of olive in her right hand, a poor invention copied in succeding reigns, and now exchanged for Britannia with a Grecian helmet!

A word or two on the farthings of Queen Anne shall close this section. One of the popular errors among our countrymen, is the belief that there were only three examples struck, and that these are of prodigious value. It is said that this originated in consequence of some ancient lady having, many years ago, lost a Queen Anne's farthing which she advertised, promising a large reward to the finder.

At Dublin, in the year 1814, a man named George Hone was tried, convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing a

* Ibid. p. 353. Ruding, supp. pl. vii.

Queen Anne's farthing.. The address of the Counsel for the crown is so curious, and so fully exhibits the popular folly, that we cannot refrain from giving the substance of it from a report of the day*:—

"Although the privilege is often waived in this Court, yet there are some particularities in this case which you require to be acquainted with before you hear the evidence. It may appear at first sight trivial and insignificant, on account of the small value of the property taken; but, gentlemen, in morality, principle and law, the offence is not the less culpable, because the object is trivial. Gentlemen, you have probably all heard that, in the reign of Queen Anne, there were but three farthings coined: it was at a short period before the death of that sovereign this coinage took place; and, Gentlemen, it is a matter of historical record, that, in the coinage of the third farthing, the die broke. From this circumstance an adventitious value was added to these three pieces, so much so, that one of them is preserved in the King's Museum as a great curiosity; a second is also in the British Museum; but the third is missing. I do not doubt, but that the Gentlemen on the other side will argue, that a Jury

* A report of the trial is given in the "Numismatic Journal," vol. i. p. 267.

ought not to take into their notice or consideration any extrinsic value that may be placed on it, but look upon it merely as a farthing. But, Gentlemen, I may say to you, in the words of Hudibras:—

'Th' intrinsic value of a thing,
Is just as much as it will bring.'

Some years ago a public advertisement was sent, offering a reward of five hundred pounds for the third farthing; and so well aware of this circumstance was the prosecutor, that when this farthing came by accident into his hands, he considered it of the greatest value, and kept it under lock and key. Gentlemen of the Jury, if it is the real farthing, it must be of considerable value. The prisoner, convinced of this, conceived the bad idea of securing it to himself; and for this purpose borrowed it from Mr. Millar (in whose service he was), under the pretence of shewing it to a person who was a judge of ancient coins. Mr. Millar gave it to him without any suspicion of any sinister design; but on his making repeated application to the prisoner for it, he got nothing but evasive replies in return. A few evenings after this transaction, the prisoner Hone asked Millar to accompany him to a public-house on the quay, which they had before been in the habit of resorting to. Millar rather unwillingly

accompanied him; but when he had sat down in the public room, he found a parcel of Hone's acquaintance there, who immediately began a conversation about a farthing, as to its value, and what was to be done with it. Mr. Millar declined any conversation about it, conceiving he was only brought for the purpose of being betrayed into some expression before witnesses, but demanded the farthing from Hone. Now, Gentlemen of the Jury, what do you think of the modest proposal of Mr. Hone?—Why that before he would give it up, Mr. Millar must execute a security or bond to the amount of £700, as half the expected price of the farthing. Mr. Millar spurned at this, went home, and the next day brought him before Mr. Guiness, one of the Magistrates of Duke Street Police Office. At first Mr. Guiness thought it a case too trifling for any legal process; but when he saw with what perseverance Hone kept possession of the farthing, he could not refuse to take the information. Gentlemen, I must inform you that even in this stage of the case he was attended by the attorney; and two barristers were there to defend his right of assuming to himself this part of the property of Mr. Millar. Let me ask you, Gentlemen of the Jury, would not a man who acted in this way, shew that he attached a much greater value to this piece of metal than its nominal value. It is

not to be allowed in a court of justice, that any man shall, with impunity, take even a farthing, and dare the person whom he thus deprived of his property. Mr. Green then stated the nature of the indictment, and the reason that it contained so many counts. It was for the purpose of preventing any quibble in the defence which might be urged by the other side, that the pleadings were so widely spread. Mr. Green concluded by stating a general principle of law, that if a person gets property in a fraudulent manner, or by fraudulent representation, he was guilty of larceny. To which the learned Recorder assented, by saying, that no person can have legal possession of property by fraudulent means."

The knave who incurred the penalty of the law, must have been galled to hear that the farthing he had thus obtained by the most barefaced dishonesty, was in reality worth only a few shillings!*

There are patterns of farthings of Queen Anne which are scarce. One has the figure of Britannia sitting under a portal; legend, BRITANNIA. Another has the figure holding a spear and olive-branch, and the legend BELLO ET PACE; and a third piece, a car drawn by two horses; legend,

* The common Queen Anne's farthing is valued at from 5 to 10 shillings, according to its preservation.

PAX MISSA PER ORBEM. These were never in circulation; but that with the trite figure of Britannia seated with spear, shield, and olive-branch, is the common current farthing of Anne*, and may easily be obtained of any dealer in coins and medals.

* "Numismatic Manual," p. 358.

§ 10.

A GLANCE AT THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND — SUPPOSED COINS OF THE ORKNEYS — EARLIEST COINS OF SCOTTISH KINGS — IMITATIONS OF THE ENGLISH TYPES — COINS OF MARY — THE "CRUICKSTON DOLLARS" — GOLD COINAGE, COMMENCING WITH DAVID THE SECOND — IMITATION OF THE "ENGLISH NOBLE" — THE "UNICORN" — THE "BONNET-PIECE."

Mr. Lindsay, in his account of the Scottish coinage, has assigned certain pieces engraved in that work to the kings of the Hebrides*. They are formed on the model of the pennies of Ethelred, and have the word CRVX in the angles of a cross. The earliest Scotch coins which can be appropriated with certainty, are of David I.; but there are pieces which probably belong to Malcolm III., and to Alexander I. Up to the

* Plate i. fig. 1, 2, 3.

reign of Alexander III., the Scotch coins are of the rudest description, and appear to be attempts to imitate the English money, varied occasionally, perhaps, by the fancy of the artist.

The reverses differ from those of the English coins in having perforated stars of five points within the angles of the cross, instead of the three pellets. The busts, however, are in *profile* with a sceptre in front. In the reign of David II., groats and half-groats were coined on the same model; but in the reign of Robert III., groats, half-groats, and smaller coin were struck in closer imitation of the English money, the portraits being full-faced, and the stars exchanged for the three pellets. There was also a coinage in billon or base metal, which was continued to the reign of Mary. On the coins of James V. the star and thistle appear alternately in the angles of the cross, and the bust has the open crown; but on some of the money of his predecessor the portrait has the arched crown, as on the English coins of Henry VII. The coins of Mary, with her portrait, are much prized by collectors, and bring high prices at public sales. As they bear dates, they can be accurately classed. Those of Francis and Mary are distinguished by the initials FM. braced together, on the reverse. The crowns of Mary and Darnley bear the type of a crowned palm-tree, with a lizard crawling up

the trunk, and the legend EXVRGAT DEVS, etc., with a label inscribed DAT GLORIA VIRES. They generally bore the name of "Cruickston dollars," being supposed to bear a representation of the famous yew-tree at Cruickston in Renfrewshire.

The earliest gold-coins of Scotland are of David II., struck exactly on the model of the noble of Edward III. Only three examples are known.

The few acts relating to the coinage of Scotland refer principally to the silver*. The noble, the *scutum*, and the *maille* are mentioned; and up to the time of James II., the devices are the crowned escutcheon of Scotland; *rev.* St. Andrew on the cross. In one example the saint is supporting his cross, and not stretched upon it. James II. adopted the *unicorn* supporting the national shield; and the moneyers of his successor, James IV., copied the type of the cavalier, so common on the coins of the petty states of the continent. A gold piece of this king, supposed to be a pattern for a coin of the value of six angels, is preserved in the British Museum, and is remarkable for its elegant device (though this has been supplied in great part by the English angel) and its neat execution†. The *bonnet-*

* An act of Robert III. (1390) is curious as referring to a Florentine Moneyer named Bonachius.

† Lindsay, pl. xiii. fig. 35.

pieces of James V., so called from their having the bust of the king wearing his cap or bonnet, are very handsome coins, and are doubtless the work of some foreign artist, as the style of the portrait resembles those of the princes of the continent of this time. The Scotch coinage, after this time, is of rude execution and spiritless design, and the pieces have little interest either as historical records or as works of art.

§ 11.

A GLANCE AT THE COINAGE OF IRELAND—RUDE IMITATIONS OF ANGLO-SAXON MONEY—COINS OF JOHN, AS LORD OF IRELAND, AND AS KING—COINAGE OF EDWARD THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD—NEW DEVICE ON THE COINS OF HENRY THE SIXTH AND EDWARD THE FOURTH—COINS OF HENRY THE EIGHTH WITH THE "IRISH HARP"—THE ORMOND AND INCHINQUIN MONEY—GUN-MONEY OF JAMES THE SECOND.

THE early coins of Ireland so closely resemble those of the Anglo-Saxon and Danish kings, that the pieces, bearing the same names, are for the most part classed by Irish numismatists, according to their resemblance, to the prototypes*. Many are palpably rude copies of the money of Ethelred, Cnut, and Edward the Confessor; and it seems probable, that they were in most instances the work of ignorant and unlettered moneyers, since there are some, for example,

* Lindsay. Plates i. ii. iii. and Supplemental Plates i. and ii.

bearing the name of Sihtric, and the names of English mint-masters and English towns! Leaving these and similar examples to be discussed by the practised numismatist, we pass to the coins bearing the name of our English prince John, of which there are:—

1. The penny with the head crowned, and within a triangle.

2. The half-penny which has a full face, bounded by the inner circle; and—

3. The farthing with the type as the penny.

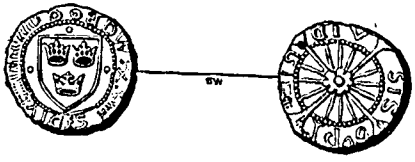
These coins were originally struck when John was simply lord of Ireland, and bear the title DOM*inus*; but there are others with that of REX. There are also farthings with a mascle on one side; *Rev.* the moneyer's name within the angles of a cross. The Irish money of the three first Edwards resembles the English, except that the head is placed within an inverted triangle. The mints are Dublin, Waterford and Cork.

Many of the coins of the succeeding monarchs are formed on the English model; that is to say: the full-faced crowned bust, and the cross and pellets; but, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., a new device was adopted; and, instead of the crowned bust, we have an open crown within a tressure of eight arches, and stars in the place of a legend, while the inner circle and legend on the reverse are omitted. On some,

having the crown in the centre, the legends are given as usual. Several of the coins of Edward IV., Richard III. and Henry VII. are remarkable for a type, some of the features of which were introduced in the English series at a later period. The obverse has the arms of France and England, quarterly behind a cross reaching to the edge of the coin. The reverse has a similar cross with three open crowns on the perpendicular limb. The coins of Henry VIII. have the arms of England and the Irish harp crowned between the initials of the names of Henry and his queens. The device of the harp crowned has been used for Ireland since this time. It appears on the coins of Mary, Phillip and Mary, Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., during whose troubled reign were struck the "Inchinquin-crown" and its divisions, and the "Ormond-money;" the former having its weight stamped in Arabic numerals, and the latter its current value IIs.VId. etc. There are also pieces of the same description, stamped CORK, 1647. But the most remarkable coins are those of which numerous examples yet remain; namely, the pieces termed "gun-money," struck out of cannon, melted down by James II. previously to his last struggle for his forfeited crown. They bear the king's laureated bust, with his name and titles; *Rev.* the crown, crossed by two sceptres in saltier, and the

name of the month in which the piece was struck, in script letters. These pieces are stamped with the numerals XXX. for thirty pence; XII. twelve pence, etc.* There is also a crown in white metal†, with the king on horseback; *Rev.* four shields of arms, placed crosswise with a crown in the centre, and ANO DOM. 1690. This last is scarce, but specimens of the "gun-money" are common to excess.

* Simon, pl. vii. figs. 146—156. † Ibid. pl. vii. fig. 157.



§ 12.

EARLIEST ANGLO-GALLIC COINS — MONEY OF RICHARD THE FIRST — GOLD FIRST STRUCK BY EDWARD THIRD — MONEY OF THE BLACK PRINCE — COINS OF HENRY THE FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH — TOURNEY-GROATS OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

THE earliest Anglo-Gallic coins are those of Henry III., and the only pieces known are the "denier" and half-denier, both very rare*. Deniers and half-deniers also exist of Eleanor, wife of Henry II. Of Richard I., there are the denier and half-denier of Aquitaine, and the denier and its half of Poitou †. Of John no money is known. Of Edward I. there are both billon and silver coins.

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* An ample list of the Anglo-Gallic coins, with their degrees of rarity, will be found in the Numismatic Manual, p. 367—392.

† The Poitou penny was once of the greatest rarity, but is now easily obtainable.

There is also the "Gros" in billon, struck on the model of those of the counts of Flanders which may belong to Edward I.; but it cannot be distinguished from the money of the other Edwards. In the reign of Edward III. gold was first struck by English princes in their French territories, and we have examples of the "floren," the "leopard," the "guiennois," the "ecu," and the "mouton," which latter was so named from the figure of the Holy Lamb which it bore, having been struck on the model of the "aignel" of Louis IX. Edward struck at Calais the groat, half-groat, and penny on the model of his English silver coins, with the legend VILLA CALISIE. The gold of Edward the Black Prince is a very beautiful coinage, and consists of the "hardit," (on which the prince is represented holding a drawn sword, clad in the ducal robe, and wearing a chaplet of roses) the "leopard," the "chaise," the "pavillion," and the "guiennois." He also struck the groat and half-groat in silver, besides other money. There are silver coins of John of Ghent, and billon groats of Henry Duke of Lancaster. "Hardits" in gold occur of Richard II. and Henry IV.: of the first there is the half-hardit; but Henry V. revived the "mouton," or "aignel." He also struck a new gold coin called the "salute," so called from its bearing the figure of the Virgin accosted by the angel, and a scroll inscribed AVE. There

are several varieties of groats, both in billon and silver of this king, some of which bear H : REX : ANGL : HERES : FRANC : Henry VI. coined the "salute," and the "angelet" in gold. The latter has for type an angel wearing a chaplet of flowers, and supporting two shields, one of which bears the arms of France, and the other the arms of France and England quarterly. There is a billon farthing of this king, with the legend OBOLVS CIVIS.

To this series belong the silver money struck by Henry IV., V., or VI. at Calais. Their type closely resembles that of the English silver coins of this period, except in the legend of the inner circle containing the place of mintage VILLA CALISIE. The groats are exceedingly common; but the farthings are extremely rare.

There is a remarkable coin of the weight and size of the continental gros, which is usually classed with this series. This piece is appropriated to Perkin Warbeck, and is supposed to have been struck for him by the duchess of Burgundy, on his descent upon England in the 1494, to depose Henry VII. It bears on the obverse the legend DOMINE SALVVM FAC REGEM, and has the English shield charged with the arms of France and England quarterly. The legend of the reverse is MANI TECHEL PHARES, and it has the date in Lombard characters, 1494. Examples of this

coin bring high prices at public sales in England; but we have no historical account of it; and being without the name of Warbeck, it is appropriated to him only on supposition *.

There are three varieties of groats, struck by Henry VIII., on his invasion of France. Two of them bear the date 1513; and one of them has the profile of the king wearing the arched crown. All three bear CIVITAS TORNACENSIS. That with the portrait is the least rare.

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* Hawkins' Description of Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum, p. 37. Numismatic Manual, p. 391.

§ 13.

A GLANCE AT THE MONEY OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE—COINS OF THE SUEVES—VANDALS—OSTROGOTHS—FRANKS—LOMBARDS — WISIGOTHS — OF THE FRENCH (MEROVINGIAN) KINGS OF THE FIRST RACE—CHANGE EFFECTED BY CHARLEMAGNE—LEGENDS ON THE COINS OF VARIOUS STATES OF EUROPE—TYPES OF FLORENCE AND LUCCA—BRACTEATES—CURIOUS COIN OF THE EMPEROR FREDERIC BARBAROSSA.

PREVIOUS to the total extinction of the shattered empire of the West, the money of barbarian princes appeared, a significant assumption of a once jealously guarded privilege. But one example of the money of the Sueves is known. It is formed on the model of the denarius of the lower empire. *Obv.* Bust to the right with diadem of pearls; legend, D. N. HONORIVS P. F. AVG. *Rev.* IVSSV RICHIARI REGES. In the centre, a cross between the letters B. R. The name of the Emperor Honorius was thus used,

long after his decease, to give these pieces currency among a people used to the Roman money. Richiarius reigned A. D. 447—457.

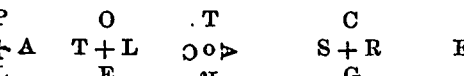
Of the Vandals in Africa the earliest piece is a brass coin of Genseric, having a figure of Victory on one side, and the name and title of the monarch rudely expressed in three lines across the field of the reverse*. There are silver pieces of Gunthamundus, Gelimir and other kings, formed on the Roman model.

The Ostrogoth princes struck pieces in silver on the model of the Quinarius, with the name and title of the Emperor Justin, their own names being expressed by initials on the reverse, sometimes accompanied by the legend, INVICTA ROMA†. A brass coin of Theodahatus has his name on the reverse within a garland, THEODAHATVS REX. In fact, the devices of the earliest coins of the Franks, Lombards and Wisigoths are such evident adoptions of the then universal prototype, that they are, not inappropriately, termed "semi-Roman money." The gold and silver of the Wisigoth kings, extending from A. D. 570 to 711, are in many instances most grotesque copies of the Roman model; and these appear to have been again imitated by still more

* Lelewel, Num. du Moyen-Age, pl. i. fig. 1.

† Ibid. pl. 1. figs. 8—12.

incompetent moneyers, perhaps in other countries, for such rude imitations have been occasionally found in England. Some have the bust full-faced, on others it is in profile; and there is one with two profile heads, and a long cross between them. The rudest and earliest have the figure of Victory marching with a garland and a palm-branch; but many have a rude representation of a cross on steps. These coins are, however, remarkable for the names of the cities in which they were struck, a practice which immediately after became exceedingly common throughout Europe. These names are displayed in a cruciform manner, thus*:—



The coins of the Merovingian kings, extending over a period of two hundred years, namely from A. D. 550 to 752, are very numerous. They are of two kinds, the one bearing the name of the king, the other that of the mint-master. In some few instances, the name of the moneyer appears on the same coin with that of the monarch. M. Lelewel states that he has only discovered four instances, in which the names are thus coupled. These are: 1. Maximinus with Chere-

* Lelewel, vol. i. p. 20.

bert; 2. Mundelinus with Mérovée; 3. Eligius with Dagobert; and, 4. the same personage (the St. Eloi of the chroniclers) with Clovis the Second*. When the same name of a king occurs on these pieces, it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish them from each other. The types of the obverse of the gold pieces (the tiers de sol, or triens) are generally a rude head in profile, a barbarous copy of the diademed head on some late Roman coin. The reverse types are commonly a cross, sometimes with an R joined to the upper limb , and thus forming the Christian monogram, XP, which on a few examples is copied exactly. Occasionally we find the cross surmounting a small globe. On many pieces the lower limb terminates in two branches like the flukes of an anchor ; on others the holy chalice is figured, and is sometimes surmounted by a cross, which sufficiently indicates its meaning. It is singular that coins of the Merovingian series are much more common in gold than in silver, while the copper is so scarce as to lead some numismatists of the continent to think that the small brass coins of the Romans at this period supplied the divisions of coins in the superior metals; a supposition which almost receives confirmation, when we add, that the small brass of the Lower

* Lelewel, pl. iii. figs. 4, 8, 9, and pl. iv. fig. 3.

Empire is to this day current as liards in some of the towns of France * !

Charlemagne effected a complete revolution in the French coinage. The gold, so common under the Merovingian rule, now disappears, and in its place we have silver money of a most simple type, with the name CAROLVS in rude Latin characters in two lines covering the whole field of the coin. This was succeeded by pieces resembling our Anglo-Saxon money of this period (A.D. 752—800), having the name of KAROLVS in a monogram in the centre, and the legend around, CARLVS REX FR. The reverse has a cross, placed on steps, and the legend MOGVNTIA (Mayence). Other types of this dynasty are a temple, a gate, and a galley. The coins of the Capets have no longer the monogram, but a simple cross, sometimes with small crosses or fleurs de lis in two of the angles †.

Our limits preclude a detailed notice of the types of the different states of Europe subsequent to this period. They will be found at some length reviewed by M. Lelewel ‡. About the middle of

* The reader is referred to various papers on the subject of this series of coins, by M. Cartier, and other writers, in the Revue Numismatique, an excellent periodical not sufficiently known in England.

† Lelewel, pl. vi. figs. 30, 32 and 33.

‡ Ibid. vol. i. p. 133—220.

the thirteenth century there was a great improvement in the devices of the coins of France and Italy, and the legends—always of a religious import—are more lengthy. The following are the most conspicuous, and may assist the tyro in the identification of some of the continental coins*:—

1. AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA. By the Bishops of Cambray (A.D. 1243—1292), the Archbishops of Narbonne (1291—1310), Provence and Naples (1266). A common legend in jettons of the latter period.
2. HONOR REGIS, IVDICIVM DILIGIT. Naples and Provence (1289).
3. IN NOMINE DOMINI IESV CHRISTI, or
4. IN NOMINE DOMINI NOSTRI FACTVS SVM. Hainault (1280).
5. IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITVS SANCTI. Hainault (1337).
6. AGIMVS TIBI GRATIAS, OMNIPOTENS DEVS. By the Pope at Avignon (from 1305—1352).
7. BENEDICTVS QVI VENIT IN NOMINE DOMINI. Flanders (about 1322—1346) and Burgundy (1363).

* Lelewel, vol. i. p. 219.

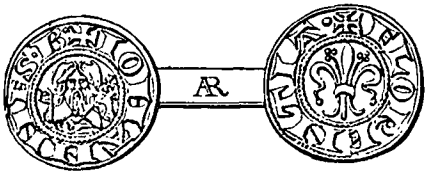
8. IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. Burgundy (1419). The legend of the English noble.
9. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. Burgundy (1419). The legend of the English Floren.

A favourite type of Venice in the fourteenth century is the Doge receiving the sacred banner inscribed DVX, from the hand of the patron St. Mark. The obverse has the seated figure of the Saviour between $\overline{\text{IC}}$. $\overline{\text{XC}}$., as on the coins of the emperors of the East.

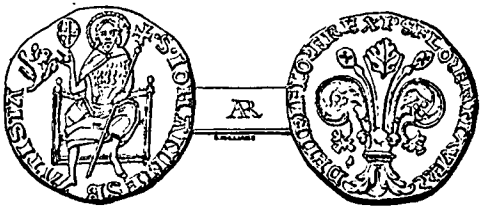
The types of the Anglo-Gallic money, struck by our English princes in France, often resemble those of the coins of the barons and princes of that country. Some of the gold are exceedingly beautiful, particularly the "chaise," the "escu" and the "salute"*. Indeed, these pieces furnish some of the most beautiful examples of mediæval art.

We have already spoken of the effect of the spread of Christianity upon ancient art, and of the iconoclastic spirit which led to its decay. Nursed by tradition, it was not wholly extinguished in Italy; and in the twelfth century, there was struck a silver coin at Florence of elegant type and neat execution. It was called the "fiorino d'argento," and has for type the bust

* Vide § 12; and Numismatic Manual, p. 367—392.

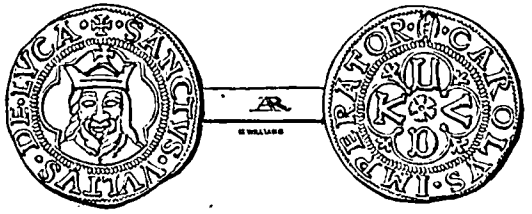


of St. John the Baptist, the right hand raised, as if giving the benediction, and the left holding a cross. The reverse has the flower of the lily (the arms of Florence); legend, FLORENTIA. Another coin of this city has the Baptist seated in a chair,



in an attitude similar to that in which our Saviour is represented on the money of the Byzantine emperors.

A silver coin struck at Lucca about the year 1396, bears the name and title of the emperor Charles IV., with the name of the city. It is doubtful whether the head on the obverse is that of the emperor or of St. Vultus.

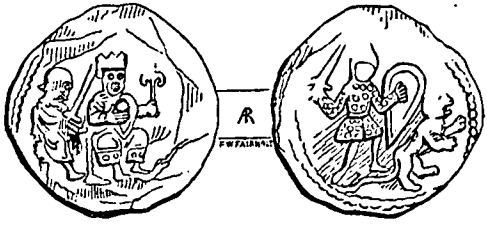


Before closing this necessarily brief sketch, we may notice the pieces termed *Bracteates*, which appear to have been numerous before the end of the twelfth century. They were principally struck in Germany, Prussia, and the northern states of Europe. The four examples here given are of the city of Berne.

A fourth is of a similar description, and like them is an example of a speaking type. It was struck at Schafhausen expressed by the figure of a sheep (Schaf), issuing from a house or hut.

Many of these pieces bear a full-faced portrait of some saint or ecclesiastic; others have the representation of a gate or tower of a city, and are also struck on a thin flan of metal, the back being incuse.

The transition from the bracteate to the coin stamped on both sides, is exhibited in several examples given by Lelewel*, and in a denar of Otho V., duke of Bavaria (1180—1183),



which is remarkable for its bearing a type intended to hand down to posterity the record of an historical event. The obverse represents the emperor Frederick Barbarossa with the imperial insignia, seated, his sword-bearer standing near him. The reverse exhibits an armed man chasing a lion who retires before him. The original typifies Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick and Saxony, and lord of Bavaria, who was outlawed and banished by Barbarossa in 1180 †.

* Pl. xxi., figs. 25—29.

† Henry fled to England, where he was cordially received by King Henry II., who gave him his daughter in marriage. From this union our Queen's descent is traced. See the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. ix. (*proceedings of N. S.*), p. 11.

§ 14.

NOTICES OF SOME OF THE UNCOINED REPRESENTATIVES OF VALUE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—CURRENCY OF MEXICO AND PERU—COWRIE SHELLS CURRENT IN AFRICA—GOLD AND SILVER RINGS IN NUBIA—IRON MONEY OF KORDOFAN—SALT MONEY OF ABYSSINIA.

ONE of the most remarkable facts in the history of the New World is, that, notwithstanding the proverbial abundance of the precious metals in Mexico and Peru, the natives did not make use of them for currency. In the former country, from the time of the Aztec nation down to the race which succeeded, the circulating medium consisted of the cocoa seed only, and travellers inform us, that this is still partially in use. The Peruvians used for the same purpose the pod of the *Uchu*, or capsicum. On the settlement of the Spaniards in these countries, they established a currency of gold and silver, which was named "Plata Macuquina," or cut money. It consisted

of strips of gold and silver of about an ounce in weight and was stamped simply with a cross.

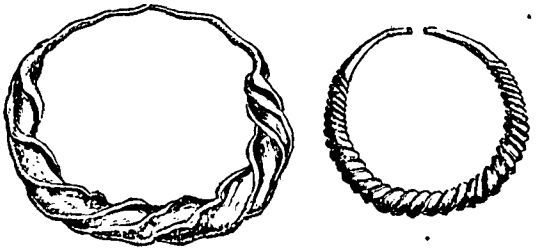
In Africa the common white cowrie shell is still the representative of value. The importation of cowries from the Maldive islands to Calcutta was in 1838, 1,648 maunds (a maund contains 82 lbs.); in 1839, 2,713; in 1840, 4,780; and in 1841 (to September), 3,609 maunds. The cost in Calcutta is about 25 shillings per hundred weight. In London the value is from 45 shillings to 60 shillings per hundred weight. The manufacturers of the Staffordshire potteries lately attempted a very singular competition, and produced cowries in porcelain; but they discovered that their imitations could not be supplied at less than thirty-six shillings a hundred weight, and the speculation was accordingly abandoned *.

In Nubia rings of gold and silver are the common currency of that country, the former consisting of pieces of wire varying in thickness from one sixteenth of an inch to three sixteenths, and in length from one and one and a half-inch to three inches. The rings of silver are generally larger, and some of them are worn as bracelets. These are ingeniously ornamented with engraved work, having thin wire twisted round them. This form

* See a communication to the Numismatic Society, by Mr. Walter Hawkins. Proceedings, N. S. Febr. 24, 1842.

of money, with the exception of the dollar, was the only currency in the valley of the Nile, above Wady Halfa, for some time after the conquest of Nubia by Mahommed Ali *.

The two rings here engraved are specimens of what the traders at the present day, from the interior of Africa, bring down to purchase goods at Sierra Leone. They were presented to the Numismatic Society by Mr. W. B. Dickinson in 1843.



An iron ring, called a *Manilla*, is also in common circulation, and closely resembles in shape many of the rings discovered in Ireland.

A very singular form of money is current in Kordofan and Dar Four. It consist of pieces of iron, called *Hashshash*, somewhat resembling the semi-circular knife used by leather-cutters, or,

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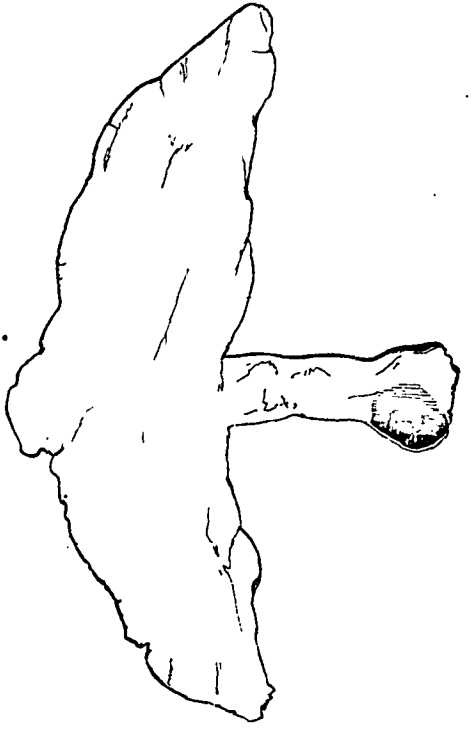
* Mr. Bonomi. Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, April 28, 1838.

as the edges are irregular, the cross section of a mushroom.



The prototype in earlier times was probably an iron arrow-head, however much the present form may differ from such an object *.

* Musket balls, "full bore," were current for a farthing a piece in Massachusetts in the middle of the seventeenth century.

In the same country, pieces of coarse cotton cloth called *Fedgat*, about nine inches wide, and eighteen or twenty feet long, circulate as money, and are equivalent to sixty pieces of the iron "hashshash"*. A full-grown sheep is valued at one of these pieces of cloth. Fifteen of the iron "hashshashs" are equivalent to a piastre of the coinage of Mahommed Ali, about four shillings and two pence English money.

In Abyssinia, glass beads and pieces of white cotton cloth are current, as are also blocks of salt, in form resembling a mower's whetstone and about eight inches in length. A specimen of this curious currency is in the Museum of Dr. John Lee at Hartwell. This salt is obtained from the mountain of Safta, where it is formed into the ordinary shape for commerce. It is used both for circulation, and for domestic purposes.

According to Denham and Clapperton, the currency of the interior of Africa consists of thin plates of iron, "something in the shape of the tips with which they shoe race-horses."

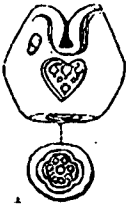
The money in "shape like a fish-hook" spoken of by old writers, is doubtless that at present current in Ceylon, of which specimens exist in

* "The smallest piece of money of that kingdom (Æthiopia) is of the value of a French 'double;' it is a little bit of iron of the figure of St. Anthony's cross." Voyage to Æthiopia in the years 1698—1700, by M. Poncet. London, 12mo. 1719.

in the cabinet of Dr. John Lee. It consists of small pieces of silver wire, generally doubled and bent at one end.

The cut here given is a representation of one of the silver lumps, called *tekal*, current in Siam*.

* See Marsden's Num. Oriental. Also a communication by Mr. Dickinson to the Numismatic Society, Num. Chron. vol. xi. p. 40.



§ 15.

FORGERIES OF PUBLIC MONEY ALMOST CO-EVAL WITH THE INVENTION OF COINAGE —LAWS OF THE ROMANS, ANGLO-SAXONS, ETC. AGAINST FORGERY—FORGED GREEK AND ROMAN COINS — FORGERS IN THE MIDDLE AGES — IN ENGLAND AND IN ITALY —ACTUAL EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN FORGERIES.

It has been remarked by Neumann, that the art of counterfeiting the public money is of the highest antiquity*. His authority for such a statement is the quantity of forged examples which have descended to our times, some of them being imitations of authorized coins of a very remote period. That this base practice was resorted to in the earliest times may be inferred from the laws of Solon, six centuries before the

* Infamis ars pelliculatos numos fingendi, id est, aereos vel plumbeos tegendi lamina argentea, vel aurea, pene rei monetariae initiis coaeva est.—*Romanorum Numi Anecdoti*, p. 197.

Christian era. By these laws, forgers of the public money were punished with death*.

An early notice of the use of false money occurs in Herodotus, who tells us (though he himself discredits the story), that it was reported of Polycrates that he purchased the retreat of the Lacedemonians, when before Samos, with a number of coins struck in lead and plated with gold†.

Offences against the coin were, in all ages, visited by the severest punishment, being justly considered both pernicious to the state, and a direct interference with the prerogative of the sovereign himself. Among the Romans, false coiners, and those who harboured them, were alike open to impeachment by any person; and the accuser was amply rewarded according to his condition, free persons being exempted from taxes and tributes, and slaves receiving their freedom. The forger was denied an appeal to the emperor, and death was awarded to those who permitted the accused to escape from custody‡; even general pardons did not include the forger§. In the consular times false coiners, if

* Demosthenes, Orat. adv. Timocrat, sect. 49.

† *ὡς δὲ ὁ ματαιότερος λόγος ὥρμηται, λέγεται Πολυκράτεα ἐπικώριον νόμισμα κόψαντα πολλὸν μολύβδου, καταχρυσώσαντα, δοῦναί σφι· τοὺς δὲ, δεξαμένους, οὕτω δὴ ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι.*—Thalia, lvi.

‡ Cod. Theodos. leg. 2. De Falsa Moneta.

§ Ibid. leg. 6. De Indulg. Criminum.

freemen, were condemned to the beasts, while slaves were punished with death*.

The laws of Constantine the Great adjudged false coiners to be guilty of high treason, and condemned them to be burnt alive. Beauvais, in his interesting treatise on the revenue and false money of the Romans, observes, that Ulpian's statement that false coiners were condemned to the beasts, applies only to the very dregs of the people, persons of birth and distinction being punished by the confiscation of their estates and perpetual banishment. In the time of Constantine this crime had so increased, that the emperor resolved to exterminate the offenders: he published a law, A. D. 319, wherein he ordains, that any magistrate found guilty of the crime of false coining shall be banished to one of the remotest towns of the empire, and reserves to himself the power of confiscating his estate. A person of the humblest class of citizens was sentenced to perpetual exile, and his effects confiscated; and the slave was condemned to death; but it is remarkable, that no punishment was awarded to persons of rank!

This law was insufficient to check the evil, and, two years afterwards another was enacted,

* "Quicunque numos aureos raserint, tinxerit, finxerit, siquidem sint liberi, ad bestias dentur, si servi, summo supplicio adficiantur."

condemning persons of every class to death. It was renewed A. D. 326; and confiscation of estate was added to the penalty of death. The kind of death is, however, not described, these laws having relation solely to the forgers of silver. Those who counterfeited or clipped gold *, were adjudged by the law above-mentioned, which was enacted A. D. 317.

In the Anglo-Saxon times, the laws of Athelstan declare, that a man accused of false coining shall go to the three-fold ordeal, and if guilty, suffer death †. And, in another place, moneyers who illegally work in a wood, or elsewhere, shall forfeit their lives, unless pardoned by the king ‡. By the laws of Æthelstan, he who counterfeited the coin, was adjudged to lose the hand wherewith he committed the crime §.

The laws of Canute, though they deprecate sanguinary punishments in general, doom the

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* Siquis solidi circulum circumciderit.— Cod. Theod. See Beauvais.

† And ælc mynetere þe man tihð þ falr feoh floge fyþþan hit forboden pær gange to þinmfealdan ordale. gif he ful beo flea hine man.—Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, edited by Thorpe, vol. i. p. 296.

‡ And þa mynteras þe inne pudu pyrceð oþþe ellerhpær. þ þa bion heora feores forgolden. — Ibid. p. 298.

§ And gif fe mynetere ful puniað. flea man of þa hand, þe he þ ful mid pohte. ⁊ fette uppon þa mynet-fmiðdan.— Ibid. p. 206.

forger to lose both hands, which are not to be ransomed either with gold or silver *.

How far these severe enactments tended to check the practices of the forger in the days of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, we have no means of judging; but we learn from the chroniclers that, under the Norman rule, the crime of forgery increased to such a degree, that, at a grand council of the nation, assembled at London by Henry I., A. D. 1105, it was deemed necessary to add to the loss of the guilty hand other horrible mutilations, namely, deprivation of sight, and emasculation †.

Ruding, after remarking on the commentaries of Fleta, says, that the crime of forgery appears to have been treason by the common law, but was not declared to be so by any statute until the 25th of Edward III., by which the counterfeiting of the king's coin, or the bringing into the realm counterfeit money to the likeness of the authorised currency, were made treason. Sir Edward Coke says: "It is to be known, that if any do counterfeit the king's coin, contrary to this statute of the 25th Edward III., he shall have

* ȝ ꝛeþe oꝛeꝛ þiꝛ ꝛalꝛ þỳnce þoliȝe þæná handa þe he ꝛalꝛ miþ pophtre ȝ he hi mid nanum þingum' ne ȝebicȝe. ne miþ ȝolde ne miþ ꝛeolꝛꝛe.— Ibid. p. 380.

† Knighton, Brompton, Henry of Huntington, Hoveden, etc.

punishment of his body; but as in case of petit treason, that is to be drawn and hanged till he be dead; but the forfeiture of his hands is as in other cases of high treason; for this statute is but a declaration of the common law, and the reason of his corporal punishment is, for that in this case he was only drawn and hanged at the common law; but a woman in that case was to be burnt." He then refers to the case of the abbot of Missenden, in the county of Buckingham, who, for counterfeiting the king's money, was condemned to be drawn and hanged, but not quartered.

It would be tedious to recite the various laws enacted by the Roman emperors against forgery, especially as it has been already done by Beauvais, in his treatise on the revenues and false money of the Romans. These laws are sufficient to shew, that under the emperors this crime had increased to an alarming extent. Of this, however, we have the best evidence in the cabinets of our collectors. Ancient forgeries of the coins of Ægina, of the far-famed Darics, of the consular series, and the extensive list of the emperors, attest at once the cunning and the ingenuity of the dishonest of past ages. Of those cities of antiquity in which luxury is known to have prevailed, we have numerous examples of false coins. In this view I am supported by Mr. Burgon, whose

remarks, the result of many years' observation, are well worthy attention. "My impression," says this gentleman, "is, that the art of the forger began to be exercised at the period of the beginning of coinage. I have, for instance, seen several forged specimens (from time to time) of the most rude and early coins of Ægina, which I think we may look upon as the earliest of the coins of Greece. If from that country we turn to the coins of Asia, I have also seen several examples of ancient forgeries of the most early coins of that quarter of the globe, namely, those primitive Lydian coins, having on the obverse the forepart of a lion facing the forepart of a bull, and generally of very elongated shape, with two unequal and rude identations on the reverse.

"But I think, on the whole, that, from what I have observed of ancient forgeries of the silver coins of Greece and Asia, the crime must have been far less prevalent in those countries than in Magna Græcia. Forgeries of coins of Athens, for instance, are comparatively rare, as well as of Thebes, Corinth, Sicyon, Argos, etc., of which places, however, the coins are abundant and common. The same remark will apply to the coins of Alexander the Great, which were struck in such abundance, as to form a large portion of the currency of all Asia Minor, from the time of his death to the period of Augustus. Yet plated coins of Alexander are comparatively rare.

"I must not, however, omit to notice, that although the regal coins of Macedon, and also those of Syria, generally speaking, offer few forgeries, there is a most remarkable, and indeed I may say, a most surprising exception to be noted in the Macedonian series, in the coins of Amyntas II. These coins present a question of very difficult solution, being *almost all plated*, or (as I consider them) ancient forgeries. How far the government of this king may have connived at the fraud, it is now impossible to say. The fact, however, is so: and to such an extent, that I almost doubt if ever I saw a coin of this king of pure silver; those which appear so, when submitted to the test of the hydrostatic balance, being proved to be short of the specific gravity of pure silver. The result of my experiments in this way having led me to the conclusion, that coins, the specific gravity of which falls under 9·000, are plated coins. The specific gravity of genuine Greek coins of silver being very seldom under 10·000— but pardon this digression.

"To return to the question of ancient forgeries: I have uniformly noticed them to be most abundantly found to belong to the most luxurious, populous, and wealthy cities of Magna Græcia; such, in particular, as Tarentum, Metapontum, and Thurium. I need not remind you, that the inhabitants of this last city had the Sybarites for

ancestors, whose extravagance and luxury passed into a proverb. Nor is it surprising that the luxury and vice of those celebrated cities should have led to crime; and among crimes, to the forging of money, as furnishing the means for the more easy gratification of those sensual indulgences, which were universally enjoyed by the rich in those dissipated and wealthy cities. Many of the coins of the places in question, having been originally very thickly coated, or *cased* with silver (called by the French, *fourrées*), pass even now among collectors without suspicion. The full weight of such coins as those I am more particularly alluding to, being *about* 120 grains troy, they will generally be found to be ancient forgeries, if they (being well preserved) only weigh 100 grains or under. And the specific gravity instrument will immediately prove this. I have used for the last twenty years a very useful one, manufactured by Mr. Bate, in the Poultry, and I believe invented or improved by him. It is not only infinitely less expensive, but more handy and useful, for all common practical purposes, than the hydrostatic balance, and goes to a great degree of accuracy if carefully used, and proper attention be paid to the *cleanness* of the coin, as well as to the temperature of the air and water while in use.

"On referring to a common-place book, I find

the following memoranda on this subject, which I made above twenty years ago; and if they interest you with respect to your intended paper on false coins, pray use them as you may find suitable, as well as any part, or the whole, of this long epistle.

	Specific Gravity.	
An English shilling . .	10·247	
Primitive Lydian coin, lion and bull facing	10·212	
Another, but an old forgery .	7·926	thickly plated.
Tetradrachm of Nicomedes .	10·070	
Coin of Maussolus . . .	10·328	
Another	10·322	
Another	10·479	
Pixodarus (now in Brit. Mus.)	10·867	
Another primitive Lydian, lion and bull facing	10·025	
Another	9·938	
Another	10·425	
Another	10·402	

These differences shew, that the art of refining was ill understood, or not practised, when these last four very early coins were struck.

	Specific Gravity.	
Coin of Thurium . . .	10·277	
——— Neapolis (Campaniæ) .	9·675	
——— Macedon. *Obv.* buckler, *Rev.* prow of galley . .	10·441	
Another	10·166	
Another	8·454	filed and proved to be plated.
Another	10·218	
Another	10·344	
Another	10·128	
Another	10·468	
Another	10·242	
Another	9·655	filed and proved to be of silver
Another	10·243	

So that, as I said before, coins *may be* of silver, a little under 10·000, but under 9·000 will probably always be found to be ancient forgeries, when they belong to cities not in the habit of coining *base silver*. I may also add a concluding remark, not to the honour of the cities before named, of Magna Græcia, that the style of art on these false coins being of the fine period, one is reluctantly led to infer, that during the most flourishing and glorious epochs of their history, public morals were not at all improved or benefited.

"The process used by the forgers of these coins will not have escaped your observation. It must have been as follows. The piece of copper intended to be struck was submitted to a preliminary adjustment as to size and shape, and then was *most thickly plated* by the common process. The piece being then ready for striking, was struck by the usual process, *as if it had been of pure silver*. The irregularity (or rather the difference) in the expansive powers of the two metals during the operation of striking, was compensated for, or overcome, by the thickness of the coating of silver, which, though it sometimes cracked and burst, was generally sufficiently ductile to conceal the copper effectually."

So much for the practices of the Greek falsarii. We proceed to notice the works of Roman forgers.

Pliny informs us that in his time the forged denarius plated with silver was considered a curiosity, and purchased at the price of several genuine pieces*. It is difficult to reconcile this with the fact, that false denarii must have abounded at the period in which he wrote. Plated coins of the emperor Claudius occur so frequently, that in forming a series of imperial denarii a denarius of silver is not very easily obtained, four in every five being plated; a circumstance which warrants a suspicion that Claudius, or his mint-masters were the forgers. It is the same with the coins of Pausanius, king of Macedonia, which are invariably found to be of copper, plated with silver. Indeed, Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna, cites a specimen of good silver in his cabinet, as something remarkable†. M. de Cadalvene, remarking on this very coin, observes, that notwithstanding the number of plated coins of Pausanias, it cannot be supposed that they were all executed by forgers, as some numismatists have advanced. "On ne saurait raisonablement supposer," observes he, "qu'elles aient été fabriquées en si grande quantité que celles-là seules soient restées,

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* Falsi denarii spectatur exemplar; pluribusque veris denariis adulterinus emitur.—Hist. Nat., lib. xxxviii. c. 47.

† Num. Chron., vol. iii. p.141.

et encore moins que le hazard seul n'eut conservé que celles-là."

In addition to the remarkable circumstance, that so many of the denarii of Claudius are discovered to be plated, and in support of the opinion which has been entertained, that this emperor permitted such a coinage to take place in his mint, we have the direct testimony of two historians, that such frauds were sometimes practised by the emperors. Suetonius acquaints us, that Julius Cæsar, in time of necessity, took from the treasury of the Capitol three thousand pounds weight of gold, and substituted the same quantity of gilded brass *; and in later times, as we are informed by Dion Cassius, Caracalla issued pieces of lead gilt with gold, and copper plated with silver †.

The existence of such vast numbers of plated coins has been accounted for in various ways. Some have supposed that they escaped the crucible in ancient times, in consequence of their being discovered to be plated; but this can hardly be admitted, as there is good reason to believe, that in those days it was extremely difficult to detect them. Thus Petronius ‡ speaks

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* In primo consulatu tria millia pondo auri furatus e capitolio; tantundem inaurati æris reposuit.—In Cæs. c. 54.

† Lib. lxxvii. c. 14. ‡ c. 56.

of two most difficult arts; that of the physician, who had to prescribe for internal diseases, and that of the nummularius, whose province it was to detect the brass in a false coin—*per argentum æs videt.* The Roman denarii were too thick to allow of the modern test by ringing, and nothing but the file would enable the receiver of spurious coin to detect its quality. Tacitus says of the Germans: "Pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque *;" i. e. they preferred the oldest denarii which had the biga-type, and were notched round the edges †. The barbarians were, however, no match for civilised duplicity. The Roman forgers soon supplied them with spurious denarii carefully notched, and afterwards plated. Even of these serrated forgeries specimens still exist. Pliny informs us that the soldiers of Antony mutinied, because he had mixed iron with the denarii‡; and Pinkerton refers to a denarius of the triumvir which flew to

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* De Morib. Germ. c. v. Modern forgers have sometimes notched their spurious pieces before washing or plating them.

† There were other reasons for this preference. The denarii of the time of Tacitus weigh on the average 52 grains; those of ancient fabric 60.

‡ Miscuit denario triumvir Antonius ferrum.—Lib. xxxiii. 9. The words which follow: — "Miscuit æri falsæ monetæ," are further proof of the use of brass in false coins.

the magnet like iron*. The coin in question was shewn to me by the possessor, the late Mr. Douce, who informed me that he had communicated it to Pinkerton. This piece is doubtless now in the Bodleian Library, with the other coins of Mr. Douce. It is of the LEG. vi. Thus far the account of Pliny is corroborated; but I think it right to mention, that I have examined and tried with the magnet, many hundred of the legionary denarii of Antony, without discovering a second example containing iron. The metal generally used as the *anima* of a false coin was copper, the oxide of which may sometimes be seen cropping out through the coating of silver. Nevertheless, it is evident that iron was sometimes used, even at a later period, since Fröhlich† mentions two ancient forgeries of denarii of Severus in that metal ‡.

In the reign of Severus there were important alterations in the standard, or quality of the authorised coins; and of these alterations the forgers of the period appear to have taken

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* Essay on Medals, vol. i. p. 43.

† Quatuor Tent. p. 364. We learn, however, from Petronius, in the passage above quoted, that brass or copper were generally used in the fabrication of false coins.

‡ Since this was written, Mr. Thomsen of Copenhagen has kindly sent us a denarius of Antony plated on iron.

advantage*. Hitherto the forger *plated* his spurious coins; but when the public money was considerably debased, the same degree of skill was no longer necessary; and he who could form a mould, could with facility create a spurious coin, the quality of which could only be detected by assay, a process which, in those days must have been but imperfectly known.

Apuleius, who flourished in the reigns of the Antonines, shews that in those days false coins abounded, and that it was necessary to submit sums of money to be examined by the *nummularius* or changer, in order that their genuineness might be tested.

Now, at the time in question, the public money must have been issued at a certain standard which, although not so high as that of former reigns, was nevertheless uniform and unvaried; but, in subsequent reigns, and especially in those of Severus and his sons, when more

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* The assay of Roman denarii prefixed to my Descript. Catalogue of Roman Coins, shews that long previous to this reign the silver was much reduced; and Plautus who died more than a century and a half B.C., seems to hint, in the prologue to his *Casina*, that even in those early days the quality of Roman silver was already reduced below its primitive standard.

> Nam nunc novæ, quæ prodeunt, Comedia,
> Multo sunt nequiores, quam nummi novi.

serious reductions in the silver coin were effected, the forgers could put in circulation an abundance of false money without fear of detection; for we have no evidence that, on the issue of a new coinage, the standard or quality was proclaimed by public authority; so that, unless the forger overreached himself by making the spurious coins of too low a standard, he might issue them with impunity.

Neumann has taken the trouble to give a catalogue of false or plated coins in the cabinet of Vienna*. It would not be a difficult task to swell this list considerably, and indeed to refer to examples of base money of almost every consular family, and throughout the long list of the emperors. There are some specimens, however, which occur so frequently, that either the forgers enjoyed great license at the time the genuine coins were in circulation, or the particular type could be more successfully imitated than others. Without noticing all the types which occur on plated coins of the imperial series, we will mention one with which few collectors can be unacquainted, namely the denarius of Augustus, which represents, on the reverse, Caius and Lucius standing with the

* Rom. Num. Anecdoti, vol. ii. p. 202.

sacred shields. *All* the coins of this type appear to be plated. Indeed, as before mentioned, plated coins of Claudius and of Domitilla are so frequent, and so much exceed the number which are found of good metal throughout, that it may be conjectured either Claudius, or his officers of the mint, were the forgers. Indeed, there can be but little doubt that spurious coins were issued from the public mints, whenever the necessities of the state were pressing. The rapacity, luxury, and prodigality of the Roman emperors, and their immense military establishments, must have occasionally involved them in great difficulties, and led to results similar to those which have stamped with everlasting infamy the reign of our eighth Henry, the first English monarch who debased the public money.

The severe punishments of the middle ages were insufficient to check the crime of forging, which appears to have been almost exclusively practised by the Jews and the ecclesiastics*. The more frequent crime, however, of the former, was clipping and filing, while the manufactory of base

* Sometimes the moneyers themselves were busy. In 1118, according to Prynne, Algar and Sprackeling were fined ten marks of silver, to be quit of a plea or accusation of having coined false money. Seven years afterwards, ninety-four moneyers underwent the horrible punishment of the time.

coin went on undisturbed in the solitude of the cloister. This is not mere conjecture, as will be shewn hereafter.

It is quite clear, that at this period, while the church was thundering her anathemas against the forgers of the public money, many of her sons were busily engaged in its fabrication. In the year 1123, the crime had increased so much, that forgers and circulators of base coin were declared by the council of Lateran to be "accursed, oppressors of the poor, disturbers of the state, and excommunicated." *

On the accession of Henry II., the money was found in so wretched a state, that a new coinage was deemed absolutely necessary. Holinshed says that this king caused a stop to the circulation of certain pieces termed "Basels," doubtless some continental coins of inferior value and standard to the English penny struck at Basle, brought in by foreigners. Some of the moneyers, it is said, were at this time mutilated and fined for malpractices. Besides other punishments, they were

* By the Council of Tours held in 1583, all who had received false money, or that which might be suspected as such, were forbidden to circulate it, although they were not concerned in the fabrication of it, and were even ignorant of the person by whom it was counterfeited. Ruding, from the Notitia Ecclesiastica, pp. 413, 659.

bound two and two, and carried in carts to the king's court*.

In the twelfth century, the money-changers of the continent reaped a plentiful harvest, by selecting the Poitevine money from that of the Tournois standard, to which it was superior. Monsieur Lecointre-Dupont, an able French numismatist, says of the Poitevine coins, "Leur retrait paraît avoir été complet dès 1215, puisqu'on ne les retrouve plus mentionnées dans les chartes du pays†." The number of false pieces, observes this writer, coined in imitation of the Poitevine money, led to the name of *Pictavinator*, which was given to forgers and clippers of the public money, as appears by these lines in Ducange‡:—

"Et si est fausse serrurière,
Et une fausse monnoière,
Et une *Poitevineresse*,
Et de deniers mesconteresse."

An ancient author says that in the time of Stephen, every man debased the coins at his pleasure §. The rarity of this king's money would render expensive any experiments on its fineness; but it is extremely probable that many pieces would be found to be much alloyed. Their execution is notoriously rude and imperfect, and some of them may be the work of forgers.

* Ruding, sub anno 1159.
† Revue Numismatique, An. 1838. ‡ Voce Pictavina.
§ Simon Dunelm.

In the eighth year of Richard I., among other items in an account rendered by the chamberlain of London, is "sixteen shillings, ten pence, the chattells of certain clippers."

In the reign of John, inquiry was directed to be made throughout the realm for clippers of the coin; and it was commanded that the offending parties should be committed to prison, and their goods seized. The Author of the "Annals of Waverley" relates a curious anecdote of this king when at Northampton in 1212. It appears that John, in the hope of intimidating the Pope's nuncios who had then pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, caused the sheriff to bring before him all prisoners in his custody, whom he condemned to most cruel mutilations. Among these unfortunate wretches was a priest who had been detected in counterfeiting the coin, and whom the king ordered to be hanged forthwith. Pandulph, one of the nuncios, on hearing this, threatened with excommunication those who should touch the ecclesiastic, and went out to procure a candle for that purpose. John, alarmed at the threat, followed Pandulph, and delivered the priest into his hands, that he might do justice upon him; but the nuncio set him at liberty*.

In the sixth year of Henry III., the bailiffs of

* Simon Dunelm, vol. i. p. 180.

the Cinque Ports of Yarmouth and Dunwich were commanded by writ to inquire concerning falsifiers and clippers of the coin. One of the proclamations in this reign commands, that no clipped money shall be current; and that if any for the future shall be found, it should be bored through, and returned to the owner. In the year 1270 (his fifty-fourth year), Henry ordered a general proof and assay of the coins to be made throughout the kingdom, a fact sufficient to shew, that at this period much false money was in circulation. This order does not appear to have had the desired effect; for, on the accession of Edward I., multitudes of Jews, as well as Christians, suffered the severe punishment of the time. The chroniclers, Harding and Langtoft, allude to these punishments which, however, were insufficient to check the evil. The introduction of foreign coin was also as frequent as ever; and the temptation to profit by these means, appears to have been too great for human cupidity. Among these were pieces popularly termed pollards and crockards, scaldings, brabants, eagles, leonines, sleepings, etc.

It has been seen, that the purity of the English penny led to its imitation by forgers at home, and by the municipal authorities and princes of the continent*. It was the same with those

* See examples of this money in Snelling on the Counterfeit Sterlings. 4to.

elegant gold coins called florens, from the city of Florence, in which they were first struck*. These pieces were said to be twenty-four carats fine, and the temptation to forge them of inferior standard was too great to be resisted. Giovanni Villani relates, that the crime of forging had increased to such an extent in the pontificate of John XXII., that his Holiness, alarmed at the progress of so great an evil, made a grand procession, in the course of which he excommunicated those who had struck florens of inferior standard †. Among the forgers of this period was Adamo of Brescia, who, at the instigation of Guido, Alessandro, and Aghinulfo, lords of Romena, forged florens of three carats of alloy. He thus speaks in Dante:—

"Ivi é Romena, la dov'io falsai
La lega suggellata del Batista,
Perch'io il corpo suso arso lasciai ‡."

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* According to Giovanni Villani, A. D. 1252.

† "Il Papa (Giovanni XXII.) fece grandi processi, e scomunica contro chi facesse battere, o batessi Fiorini d'oro contrafatti e falsi alla forma di quei di Firenze."

‡ Dell' Inferno, Cant. xxx. l. 73. Thus rendered by Cary:—

"There is Romena, where I falsified
The metal with the Baptist's form impressed,
For which on earth I left my body burnt!"

The law of Constantine the Great, adjudging forgers to be burnt, would appear to have been transmitted to the Italians. Even in England, up to a late period, women were burnt for forging.

And afterwards:—

"Io son per lor tra si fatta famiglia:
Ei m'indussero a battere i fiorini,
Ch'avevan tre carati di mondiglia *."

By the statute of Frankpledge, made in the eighteenth year of Edward II. (A. D. 1325), jurors were required by their oath to report to the king concerning all clipping and coining which might come to their knowledge. But the laws against the forgery of the coin appear to have been feebly enforced by this unfortunate king; since his son and successor, on coming to the throne, found it necessary to issue proclamations for the correction of the currency: for Edward III., in his first year, while the queen-mother yet retained her power, directed that the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer should make strict inquiry after counterfeit and light money, said to have been brought into England by natives as well as foreigners. All manner of black money was decried, and was not on any account to be current one month after the proclamation.

Ruding† gives an account of a curious fraud practised at this time by Salamon de Ripple, a monk of the abbey of St. Augustin, in Canter-

* Line 88. "———— they brought me down
Among this tribe: induced by them I stamped
The florens with three carats of alloy."

† Annals, vol. i. p. 211.

bury, a receiver of the tenths and fifteenths in that diocese, as deputy for the abbot. The cunning father made a balance which he called a penny pise, and selecting twenty shillings in old heavy pennies, he weighed the money which he received against them, so that those who thought to pay twenty shillings, were forced to pay from three to five shillings more. Though this piece of knavery was performed without the knowledge of the abbot, the Superior was nevertheless adjudged to pay a fine of eighty pounds, and to refund the money which his deputy had unjustly taken. This appears to have been a very frequent practice in the middle ages, as we learn from Piers Plowman. Coveitise says, among other rogueries:

"——— In my youthe,
I lerned among Lombardes
And Jewes a lesson.
To weye pens with a peis,
And pare the hevyeste,
And lene it for love of the cros." *

It may be readily imagined, that, if such frauds were frequent in the middle ages, they were still more common in earlier times.

In 1339, black money, called "turneys" (Tournois) is said to have been made in Ireland; and

* *The Vision and Creed of Piers Plowman*, vol. i. p. 91, line 2954. Pickering's Edition.

its circulation was by proclamation prohibited upon pain of forfeiture of money and goods. Subsequently, however, it was found that great inconvenience had arisen in consequence of the prohibition, on account of the scarcity of sterling money; and then another proclamation was issued which stated, that, if the currency of these coins was found more convenient, it should be continued until other money was provided! Two years afterwards the mayor and bailiffs of Dover were ordered to make proclamation for the better observance of the statute respecting black money*. As this writ was directed to the authorities of that port only, Ruding supposes that some large importation had been made there about that time.

In 1342 and 1343, so much light money had been introduced into the Channel Islands, that the government receivers were commanded to receive good coin only.

In 1346, the Commons of England petitioned against the introduction of the continental coins termed *Lusshebourne* pieces, which might be readily mistaken for genuine coins. Chaucer's monk says:—

> " This maketh that our wives wol assaye
> Religious folk, for they moun better paye

* Ruding, vol. i. p. 213.

Of Venus payementes than mowen we:
God wote, no Lussheburghes payen ye *."

While honest Piers Plowman sings:—

"As in Lussheburwes is a luther alay,
And yet loketh he lik á sterlyng.
The merk of that monee is good,
Ac the metal is feble."

Notwithstanding this petition, which was received with every attention, the complaint was renewed the following year. It is said that at this period several merchants suffered the extreme penalty of the law for offences against the coin.

In the reign of Richard II., who ascended the throne in 1377, the complaints against clipping, and false coining were renewed. Hearne, in his Preface to Hemingford, lays this crime on the Wiclifites †.

But it would be tedious to recount all the complaints and petitions made by the English people in the middle ages against forging, clipping, the introduction of light foreign coins, and the circulation of what was termed "black money."

We cannot forbear to notice a criminal of rank

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* Prologue to the Monk's Tale. These pieces were struck at Luxemburg. Specimens may be seen in the *Blätter für Münzkunde* for 1839, p. 94.

† Ruding, sub anno 1379.

in this century: Jeanne de Boulogne, countess of Boulogne and Auvergne, was convicted of the crime of forging in the year 1422, having made in caves and secret places of her chateau of St. Sulpice, in the diocese of Toulouse, false money bearing the royal name, but of inferior value, standard and weight *.

About the year 1447, there were complaints of clipped and counterfeit coin in Ireland, and of the circulation of spurious coin called "O'Reyley's money †."

By the statute of Henry VII., A.D. 1487, it was made treason to counterfeit the foreign coins of gold or silver permitted to be current in England, many persons having been guilty of this crime, because they were aware that the forging of such coins was neither treason nor felony ‡.

Fabian informs us, that in the year 1505, a money-taker, one of the coiners of the Tower, was drawn and hanged at Tyburn. The same chronicler, under the 37th year of Henry VIII., says, "This yere, in Februarie, should a woman haue been brent in Smithfield for clipping of

* Observations sur les Monnaies de Boulogne, etc. Par A. F. Dufaitelle, 8vo. p. 16.

† Simon's Essay, App. No. iii.

‡ Ruding, vol.i. p.294.

gold, but the kynge's pardon came, she beying at the stake ready to be brente."

About the year 1507, the infamous agents of the royal miser, Henry VII., prosecuted Sir William Capel, some time lord mayor of London, for remissness in not punishing some false coiners, for which pretended crime he was fined two thousand pounds. Protesting against this injustice, he broke out into violent abuse of the ministers, and refusing to pay the fine, was committed to the Tower, where he continued in custody during the life of the king*.

Gerard Maylines, in his "Maintenance of Free-Trade," says, "Henry VIII. granted letters patent to divers of his nobles to make base monies of their own plate," etc., an assertion for the truth of which he quotes no authority.

We pass over the base coinage, by *authority*, of the reigns of Henry VIII., and his son and successor, a subject so well known, and upon which so much has been said and written. In the reign of the latter monarch (A.D. 1548), Sir William Sharington confessed to his having counterfeited, in the mint at Bristol, "twelve thousand pounds of coins," resembling the testoons of the time, besides other malpractices, such as falsifying his accounts and clipping and shearing. It is

* Stow, Ann. Engl.

alleged against the king's uncle, Sir Thomas Seymour, that these extensive forgeries were undertaken by Sharington, to aid that personage in his traitorous designs. Many interesting particulars, relative to this extraordinary forgery, will be found in Ruding's Annals *.

In 1548, a proclamation was issued, in which it is stated, that the testoons, groats, and other coins had been counterfeited "beyond the seas", and "privily brought into the realm."

In 1568, according to the chroniclers, Philip Mestrelle was hung and quatered at Tyburn for coining gold. At the same time, two Englishmen suffered for offences against the coin. One of them had been found guilty of clipping silver; the other had struck testoons in *tin*.

In 1577, Richard Robinson, a goldsmith, was hanged at Tyburn for clipping gold; and about the same period, John de Ley, a Frenchman, and five English gentlemen, were found guilty of counterfeiting, and suffered at Norwich the extreme penalty. Holinshed speaks of a very daring forger in Ireland, named Orwarke, in the following year, who maintained a number of false coiners.

From a letter addressed by Richard Martyn, warden of the mint, to the lord treasurer, Bur-

* Vol. i. p 314.

leigh, in the year 1580, it appears that the coins of the realm, besides those which were permitted to be current, were forged. Bull, a moneyer of the Mint, and one Alsope were detected making false angels, of sixty shillings the ounce. Eight persons were at the same time apprehended for counterfeiting foreign money.

1586. In this year there was an Irish statute against forging and counterfeiting foreign coins. It was a copy of the 14th Elisabeth, chap. iii.

There was a piece of roguery common in the days of Elisabeth, which may be noticed here. The half-shilling, quarter-shilling, and three-half-penny, and three-farthing pieces, were distinguished from the groat and penny, by the full-blown rose behind the queen's bust. It was a practice to erase this rose, so as to make the piece resemble one of higher value. In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Scornful Lady," Lovelass says of Morecraft, the miser,

> "He had a bastard, his own toward issue,
> Whipped and then cropped, for *washing out the roses*
> *In three farthings to make them pence.*"

Martin Folkes says he had once seen a groat, on which some knave had stamped a rose to make it look a sixpence!

In the *Public Intelligencer*, October 22 to 29, 1655, is an advertisement concerning one Abraham Stapley, a forger, who appears to have been

a fellow of some skill, and to have engraved dies. It states that "this Abraham Stapley is a false coiner of money; for in his house at Deptford were found several false coining irons for half-crowns, and false half-crowns coined with the date of 1655. And this is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that shall receive any of the said money of Stapley's dated 1655: there being none of that date in his highness' mint coined to this day, the 26th of October*." Our collectors have never seen a forged piece with the date 1655.

We have at this time before us the following specimens of ancient and modern forged coins:—

No. 1. A coin of Velia, in Campania, of a well-known type. This piece is thickly plated with silver, and is a fair specimen of the work of the Greek forgers.

2. A denarius of the consular family Porcia, plated on copper, precisely in the same manner as the former coin; and a denarius of Antony plated on iron, as already noticed.

3. A denarius of the emperor Claudius. R. A triumphal arch, with the inscription DE BRITANNIS. This also is plated on copper.

4. An ancient British coin of copper, similar to that engraved in Ruding, plate iii. Nos. 44 and 52, thickly plated with silver. It

* See a letter of Sir H. Ellis to the President of the Numismatic Society. Numismatic Journal, vol. i. p. 274.

is probable that other coins of this type, will, on examination, be found to be plated. The Gauls, as we learn from Pliny (Hist. Nat. l. xxxiv. c. 17), were very skilful in the art of plating; and the Britons would appear to have learnt it from their more civilised neighbours, of whose plated coins we have seen many specimens.

No. 5. An imitation of the aureus of the emperor Tiberius Constantine; copper washed with gold. We have seen a copper coin of the emperor Probus, which has been similarly disguised.

6, 7. Very remarkable examples of spurious coins. One is an imitation of a half-crown of Charles I.; the other of "the Ormond crown." Specimens of forged coins of Charles I. are not uncommon; and those of the Ormond crown are not very rare. That forged money of Charles I. should occur, is by no means surprising, when we consider the circumstances under which large quantities of his coins were struck*; but how are we to account for the existence of forged examples of pieces rudely and hastily coined during a time of siege, when life and property were not safe for a single hour, and when it is scarcely possible to conceive the forger could have found a hiding place in which to ply his infamous

* It is mentioned, to the honour of this king, that in the most pressing exigencies of his times, he never resorted to the expedient of debasing the coin. This contrasts strongly with the conduct of James II., who obliged the Irish people to receive coins struck in brass, with their fictitious value in pence stamped upon them, i. e. VI., XII., XXX.

craft? The subject is so perplexing, that we leave it to the more experienced for explanation. Both these pieces are plated on copper, precisely in the manner of the ancient forged coins.

No. 8. A false shilling of the Commonwealth, date 1658, struck in base metal, evidently from a die prepared by the forger himself. Could this, though not of the date previously alluded to, be one of the efforts of Stapley?

9. A Spanish dollar, with about a hundred "chops" upon it; and which has evidently circulated extensively for some years among the Chinese, who never suspected that it was copper plated with silver.

10. An imitation in brass of a Spanish dollar, with the countermark of the head of George III. It is well known that the Spanish dollars were thus stamped, in England on the neck of the bust, in the year 1797; and that they were immediately afterwards counterfeited with such marks, and in such numbers, that it led to the stamping of bank dollars.

11. A rupee of the East India Company. Though the stamp is that of the authorised die, and the piece is not, strictly speaking, a forgery, it yet served the purposes of a false coin, a hole having been drilled in the side, and the piece being completely hollowed, and then filled up with lead. This is a very common practice in the East Indies, and would, doubtless be much too tedious for dishonest Europeans.

PRICES OF ENGLISH COINS.

THE following tables, though not given as a Guide to purchasers, may interest those who are desirous of knowing what a rare or unusually well preserved coin may bring when subjected to competition. The prices are taken from the sale catalogues of well-known collections of English coins, between the years 1802 and 1847. — f. signifies that the piece is in *fine* preservation; v. f. signifies *very fine.*

Table of Prices at which English Coins have been sold.

	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1841.	St. Patrick. 1842.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847.
Boadicea. Rd. App. p.29. No.3.AV	£9 15 0					
Cunobeline. Rd. p. 4. No. 2. AV	f. 4 1 0	- -	- - -	f. £2 6 0	f. £4 14 6	£6 6 0
Kings of Kent.						
Cuthred. Rd. p. 3. No. 2. - -	6 0 0	2 6 0	- - -	- - -	„ 4 1 0	
Baldred - - - - -	v.f. 13 0 0					
Mercia.						
Offa. Rd. p. 27. No. 1. - -	„ 7 12 6	- -	- - -	- - -	v.f. 12 10 0	
Cynethreth. Rd. p. 5. No. 3. -	5 10 0					
Coenwlf. Rd. p. 6. N. 20. - -	„ 2 13 0					
Boernwulf. Rd. p. 7. - - -	„ 10 15 0					
Berhtulf. Rd. p. 7. No. 1. -	2 16 0					
East Angles.						
Æthelweard. Rd. p. 3. No. 7. -	f. 10 0 0					

	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1841.	St. Patrick. 1842.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847.
Eadmund. Rd. p. 9. No. 1.	f. 1 5 0	- -	- -	f. 1 5 0		-
Ethelstan. Rd. p. 9. No. 10.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	vf. 5 2 6	
NORTHUMBERLAND.						
Eadberht. Rd. p. 3. No. 10.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -		
Regnald. Rd. p. 11. No. 1.	- - -	- -	- -		„ 7 6	
Anlaf. Rd. p. 11. No. 1.	v.f. 10 0 0	- -	- -	20 10 0		
Eric. Rd. 11. No. 1.	- - -	- -	- -	v.f. 14 5 0		
				f. 10 15 0		
SAINTS.						
St. Martin. Rd. p. 12.	3 6 0					
St. Eadmund. Hk. No. 139.	- - -	- -	- -	„ 1 19 0		
St. Peter. Rd. p. 12. No. 5.	- - -	- -	- -	„ 1 3 0	v.f. 2 7 0	
ARCHBISHOPS (Canterbury).						
Wulfred. Hk. No. 143.	- - -	- -	- -	„ 4 10 0		
Ceolnoth. Rd. p. 13. No. 1.	- - -	- -	- -	„ 2 0 0	„ 4 2 0	
Plegmund. Hk. No. 151.	- - -	- -	- -	f. 1 19 0		
(York.)						
Eanbald. Rd. App. p. 28.	5 10 0					

Sole Monarchs.	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1847.	St. Patrick. 1842.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847.
Ecbeorht. Rd. p.14. No.2.	- - -	- -	- -	4 6 0	- - -	v.f. 15 5 0
Ethelwulf. Rd. p.14. No.2.	- - -	- -	- -	f. 1 6 0	f. 1 15 0	„ 1 19 0
Æthilbearht. Rd. p.15. No.2.	- - -	- -	f. 0 18 0	„ 1 3 0	v.f. 0 16 0	„ 1 4 0
Æthelred I. Rd. p.15. No.4.	- - -	- -	- -	„ 1 11 0	- - -	„ 3 1 0
Ælfred (fine silver). Id.p.15. No.3.	5 18 0	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0
„ (halfpenny). Hk. No.177. Unique?	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	11 0 0	
Eadweard. Rd. p.16. No.3.	3 8 0	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	0 17 0
Athelstan. Rd. p.17. No.17.	4 7 6	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	5 7 6
Eadmund (with head). Rd. p.18. No.2.	f. 4 6 0					
Eadred (with head). Rd. p.19. No.3.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ 3 0 0
Eadwig. Not in Rd.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ 2 6 0
Eadgar. Rud. p.19. No. 7.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	f. 1 9 0
Eadweard II. Rd. p.22. No.12.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	1 4 0
Ethelred 11. Rd. p. 23. No.8.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	0 6 0
Cnut. Rd. p.23. No. 8.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ 0 5 0
Harold I. Rd. p.24. No. 2.	2 3 0	- -	- -	- - -	v.f. 3 6 0	„ 3 15 0
Harthacnut. Rd. p. 24. No. 2.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	f. 6 2 6	f. 6 12 0
Edward the Conf. Rd. p. 26. No.3.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	0 9 0
Harold II. Rd. p. 26. No.3.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	v.f. 2 6 0	1 8 0

	Tyssen. 1802.	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1841.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847.
William I. Canopy type.	- - -	1 15 0	- -	0 14 0	- - -	1 6 0
William II. Full face between two stars.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	0 18 0	v.f. 2 0 0
Henry I. Side face with sceptre. Snelling, i. 22.	- - -	- - -	f. 4 11 0	- -	f. 4 4 0	2 11 0
Stephen. Side face with sceptre. Snell. i. 26.	- - -	1 13 0	- -	- -	v.f. 3 16 0	1 14 0
Eustace. Lion type.	5 0 0	5 15 6	- -	- -	- - -	„ 5 15 0
Stephen and Matilda.	v.f. 10 10 0	v.f. 13 2 6	- -	- -	- - -	„ 14 5 0
Robert, Earl of Gloster,	- - -	7 17 6				
Henry II. Snell. i. 32 (Ipswich).	2 3 0	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	0 4 0
Henry III. Gold penny.	52 10 0					
Edward I. Heavy groat.	5 12 6	- - -	- -	- -	4 4 0	8 0 0
Reading penny.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	0 18 0
Berwick halfpenny.	0 17 0					
Durham penny.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0
Reading penny.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	0 18 0
Edward III. Noble (Lond. mint).	12 12 0	10 10 0	- -	- -	- - -	7 12 8
„ (Calais).	- - -	- -	v.f. 5 0 0			
Calais groat.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	1 17 0
Richard II. Noble.	- - -	5 7 6	„ 3 3 0	- -	„ 3 3 0	
Half-noble.	- - -	6 2 6	2 10 0			
Quarter-noble.	- - -	1 11 6	„ 1 9 0	2 9 0	- - -	7 0 0
Groat.	- - -	3 5 0	- -	- -	„ 2 3 0	2 11 0

	Tyssen. 1802.	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1841.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847.
Richard II. (*continued*).						
Half-groat.	- - -	2 14 0	- -	- -	2 2 0	2 2 0
Durham penny.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	3 0 0
Henry VI. Angelet.	5 5 0					
Groat (Bristol).	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	3 10 0
„ (York).	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	0 11 0
Edward IV. Rose noble.	- - -	1 18 0	1 13 0	f. 2 15 0	v.f. 1 11 0	f. 4 1 0
Half-noble (Bristol).	- - -	4 4 0	2 10 0	- -	„ 2 10 0	„ 2 12 0
„ (York).	- - -	f. 5 10 0	0 16 0			
Quarter-noble.	- - -	1 1 0	1 1 0	- -	- - -	2 12 0
Angel.	- - -	2 1 0	- -	- -	- - -	v.f. 1 19 0
Half-angel.	- - -	f. 4 9 0	- -	- -	- - -	f. 1 5 0
Bristol penny.						
Richard III. Angel.	2 2 0	„ 9 0 0	- -	- -	f. 3 17 0	„ 4 15 0
Half-angel.	6 17 6					
York groat.						
London groat.						
Half-groat.						
Durham penny.	2 2 0	v.f. 10 15 0	- -	- -	- - -	„ 1 10 0
Half-penny. Hawkins, 360.		5 7 6	- -	5 7 6		
Henry VII. Sovereign.	3 5 0	„ 47 5 0	20 10 0	4 18 0	„ 7 10 0	v.f. 33 10 0
Shilling with SEPTIM.		30 10 0				
Groat with Portcullis.	- - -	12 0 0	- -	- -	14 10 0	
Full-faced penny.	- - -	4 14 6				
Henry VIII. Double sover. R.v.1.	- - -	40 0 0	- -	- -	f. 30 0 0	

Henry VIII. (*continued*).	Tyssen. 1802.	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1841.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847
Sovereign. Ruding, v. 2.	2 12 6	7 2 6	3 0 0	v.f. 5 0 0	- - -	f. 9 15 6
Half-sovereign. Ruding, vi. 11.		2 2 0	0 17 0	- - -	- - -	1 3 0
George Noble. Ruding, v. 3.	8 0 0	30 19 6	- -	f. 10 15 0	15 15 0	v.f. 23 5 0
Sovereign. Snelling, ii. 10.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	v.f. 13 10 0	
„ Snelling, ii. 10.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	„ 10 0 0	
Half-angel.						
Testoon or shilling. Rd. viii. 6.	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	9 2 6
„ „ „ m.m. annul.	- - -	7 12 6	- -	- -	- - -	7 12 6
Groat (London). m.m. rose.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	„ 4 4 0
Durham penny, with T.W.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	„ 0 13 0
London penny of fine silver.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	5 5 0
„ farthing (portcullis).	- - -	3 5 0				
Edward VI. Double sovereign (of the 4th year). - -	15 0 0	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	38 10 0
Sovereign (of the 4th year).	5 7 6					
„ Snell. iii. 12. -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	8 10 0	
Half-sovereign, m.m. Ton. -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0			
„ Snell. iii. 8. -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	f. 1 6 0	
„ (of the 6. year.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	„ 3 5 0
Angel.						
Crown. Snell. iii. 5. - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	3 12 0
Half-crown (1st year). -	1 0 0					
Crown (silv.), m.m. Tn. 1552.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	„ 11 0 0
Half-crown. Ruding, x. 2. -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	„ 8 8 0

	Tyssen. 1802.	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1841.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847.
Edward VI. *(continued)*.						
Sidefaced shilling, 1549.	3 15 0	- - -	- -		- - -	
„ „ MDXLIX.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	„ 1 7 0
Threepence, m.m. Tun.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	1 9 0
Groat, m.m. arrow.	- - -	10 10 0	- -	- -	- - -	10 10 0
Half-groat (Canterbury).	3 13 6	3 15 0	- -	- -	- - -	4 0 0
„ London.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	4 12 0
Penny (Bristol).	6 6 0	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	11 11 0
Mary. Sovereign.	3 18 0	8 0 0	f. 3 11 0	3 13 6	v.f. 6 6 0 3 4 0	v.f. 9 0 0
Rial.	15 0 0	63 0 0	- -	- -	- - -	66 0 0
Angel.	2 12 6	4 6 0	- -	1 17 0	v.f. 3 3 0	2 4 0
Angelet.	7 2 6	- - -	6 8 6	7 15 0		
Half-groat. Snell. v. 1.	3 0 0	2 18 0	- -	- -		
Penny. Snell. v.	- - -	3 19 0	- -	- -	- - -	„ 8 17 6
Philip and Mary. Angel.	- - -	4 10 0	- -	3 7 0		
Angelet.	9 0 0	- - -	- -	- -		
Half-crown of silver.	8 0 0	- - -	- -	- -		
Shilling. Snell. v. 12.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	f. 7 5 0
„ *1554 over bust.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	3 1 0
Sixpence.	1 6 0	1 15 0	- -	- -	- - -	4 4 0
Half-groat. Snell. v. 4.	5 5 0	2 15 0	- -	- -	1 15 0	
Penny with bust. Rud. xi. 7.	- - -	5 15 6	- -	- -	f 3 13 0	v.f. 8 17 6
Elizabeth. Sovereign, m.m. escalopshell.	3 15 0	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	3 5 0

Elizabeth (*continued*).	Tyssen. 1802.	Dimsdale. 1824.	Trattle. 1832.	Bolland. 1841.	Thomas. 1844.	Durrant. 1847.
Half-sovereign, milled and grained.	- - -	v.f. 7 7 0	*f. 3 7 0	*2 8 0	v.fn. 5 7 6	
Rial, m. m. escalopshell.	2 12 6	10 10 0	- -	v.f. 20 0 0	8 12 0	9 15 0
„ „ „ crescent.	3 6 0	12 15 0				
Angelet.	- - -	- - -	- -	0 18 0		
Milled crown.	- - -	- - -	- -	2 10 0	v.f. 6 5 0	v.f. 3 15 0
Crown (silver).	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ 5 10 0
Portcullis-crown. Snell.vi.22.	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ 3 3 0
„ half-crown. R.xv.16.	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	f. 3 1 0
„ shilling.	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ 3 1 0
„ sixpence.	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ 3 12 0

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